REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,665.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

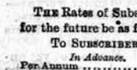
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

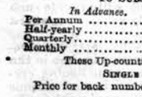
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

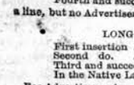
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

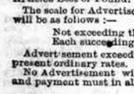


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

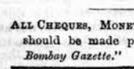
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Eayres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	52	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

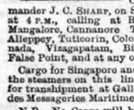
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	3485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Dec.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M.; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GERLONG (1,855 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

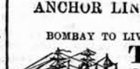
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	488	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	15th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

TO LIVERPOOL	First Class. Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ATALANTA are hereby informed that as she proceeds to Calcutta on the 16th instant, ALL CLAIMS must be passed by the Captain and sent to our Office FOR PAYMENT before 12 Noon on that date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Waring,
s. s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 14th November 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balabesque, Bourdeaux—

Chateau de Frandis	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Parbenianx Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	,, 17	,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Hockheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	,, 40	,,
THEOPH ROEDERER & Co.'s celebrated—		
Carte noire	Rs. 31 and ,, 37	,, Qts
Carte blanche	,, 43	,, ,,

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, expected per ship Guinivere	,, 6	,, Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Bortin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	,, 6½	,, ,,
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,, 6	,, ,,
Do. do.	,, 4	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres) ..... Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce,

GOOD FOR NOTHING.

And conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

"My own my Guiding Star"	(Ballad) ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Ruby"	(Ballad) ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
"Irish Jig"	(Pas Seul) ..... Miss Ada Ford.
"Darling Mignionette"	(Serio-Comic Song) .... Miss Marian Ford.
"Sweet Camellia May"	(New Song and Dance) .. Miss Flora Ford.
"Jones's Musical Party"	(Comic Song) ..... Mr. M. Comerford.
"La Mancla"	(Pas de deux) ..... Miss Marian Ford and Miss Ada Ford.

INTERMISSION.

"I know a Bank" (Duet)	..... Miss Minnie Williams and Mr. Geo. Norville.
"Rowing on the Lake"	(Serio-Comic) ..... Miss Marian Ford.
"Kefser D'ye want to buy a Dog"	(Comic-Song) ..... Mr. H. Barker.
"Meet me Josie"	(Ballad) ..... Miss Minnie Williams.
"Happy Ashantee"	(Comic Song) ..... Mr. M. Comerford.

TREBLE CHINESE DANCE IN CHARACTER.

BY THE SISTERS FORD.

WALK ROUND AND BREAK DOWN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held at the Club House, at 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November 1876, under Rule XIII, to investigate the circumstances connected with an infraction of the Club Rules and Regulations by a Member.

FRED. SPRING,
Honorary Secretary Club of Western India.

Poona, 13th November 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, and the disposal of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th November 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, advertised to be held this day, will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past 3 P.M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th November 1876.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

KEILLER'S MARMALADE.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas.
Per 2 lbs. do. 14 do.
Sole Agents.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,
roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. Per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

AN EXACT COPY of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

FOR RS. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDSMEN WANTED. Apply to Adjutant Marine Battalion, Bombay.

WANTED, a Ten or Twelve Horse ENGINE and BOILER. Send full particulars to "MANAGER," Khangaon Steam Churka Factory, Khangaon, W. Berar.

BEER.—To close Consignments, Bass,' Beer bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Rs. 5, and Dutch Valker Beer Rs. 4 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

WALKER & Co.,—For useful and handsome ARTICLES, good and cheap, apply to WALKER & Co., adjoining Waverley Hotel, Rampart Row.

BASS'S BEER bottled by W. J. ESSAI, Qts., Rs. 5; Imperial Pints, Rs. 3; Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE,—A First-rate Table, by Cox and Yeman, with Cues, Racks, Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, complete for sale. For permission to view, apply to Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR! BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 20, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 412 of 1875.

NARRONJEE SHAMJEE and HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, Hindoo Merchants and Bankers, residing at Bhowanigee, and carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD by means of their Nominee, RUNSORDASS DAMODHURDASS, in a house in Nagdavee Street, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

OODHOWJEE GEEGA and LUCKMIDASS GEEGA both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and Brokers, residing at Pydhownee, in Coppersmith Street, without the Fort, Bombay, and carrying on business together in partnership under the name of OODHOWJEE GEEGA and HENRY GAMBLE, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Oodhowjee Geega, an Insolvent ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of November next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

All the ESTATE and INTEREST of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon, situate at or near Pydhownee, in and fronting on the North of the Coppersmith Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mahoolaye, containing about seventeen feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-five feet and nine inches in length from North to South, and admeasuring one hundred and forty-three square yards, little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Radhabaye, widow of the late Narron Runjee, on or towards the West by the public road called the Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the North partly by the house of Dadabhoy Jamasjee Cochakanawala and partly by the house of Unnmallee Sewlai, and on or towards the South by the public road called the Coppersmith Street, and which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the said defendants, Oodhowjee Geega and Luckhm dass Geega, Nagindas Purmanundass, Veerjee Madhowjee and others as tenants.

For further particulars, and for the conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in 1st Rutherfield Street, within the Fort.—Dated this 25th day of October 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.
PHARMACOPÆIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, with Roll Presser.
,, ,, with combination Presser,
,, ,, "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

NEW GOODS

Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, and EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—
16 Cast Horses.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household furniture, plated glass and Porcelaind ware, etc. (if not previously disposed of) A Handsome English built Brougham with grey Horse and Harness at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of Rev. J. Edwards.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porce ainware, a handsome English built brougham, a powerful horse, &c., at No. 112, Malabar hill.

On TUESDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY the 6th December, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., the property of Sirgeon H. W. Gillam.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Liquidators of the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell in one lot by Auction at four o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of November 1876, at their premises in Forbes Street, subject to part cahars and conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.

First. All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Company to all that piece or parcel of land consisting of 60 acres of sandy land, situate at the village of Ranjan Khar Dowlee, near Revas in the sub-collectorate of Angrias, Colaba, and in the registration sub-district of Alibag, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the sea, on or towards the east partly by the sea and partly by salt marshy land, on or towards the south partly by the sea and partly by salt marshy land, and on or towards the west by the sea, subject to the payment to Government of an annual assessment at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre.

Secondly, of and in all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Revas, in the sub-Collectorate of Angrias, Colaba, and registration sub-district of Alibag, formerly forming part of a piece of land known by the name of Dowlee Rajun Khar, and bounded on the north-east by the remainder of the said piece of land belonging to the Government and called or known by the name of Dowlee Rajun Khar, on the north-west and west by batty ground now or lately the property of Gowria Seth Pattell and others, and on the south by the piece of land next described.

Thirdly, of and in all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Revas, in the sub-Collectorate of Angrias, Colaba, and in the district and sub-district of Alibag, formerly forming part of a piece of land or ground called or known by the name of Khar Milkut and bounded on the north by the piece of land last described and on the east-west and south by the remainder of the said piece of land, the property of Government, called or known by the name of Khar Milkut.

The said secondly and thirdly described pieces of land contain together 71 acres and 7 goontas or thereabouts, and are subject to the payment of an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 71-8-0.

And further, the full right and liberty to remove sand from the whole length of the foreshore of the first described piece of land during the unexpired portion of a term of five years, which commenced to run on the 1st day of October, 1874, subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the amount of the annual earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand and subject also to the conditions contained in an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 9th day of February 1876, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, of the other part.

The first described piece of land being situate a very short distance from Bombay, and adjoining the sea, offers peculiar facilities for the excavation of sand, for which there is at all times an extensive demand in Bombay for the purposes of reclamation and other similar purposes, and the attention of contractors and others engaged in such works is particularly directed to these premises.

Plans of the property may be seen, and full particulars of the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the Office of

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, for the Liquidators of the London Asiatic and American Company.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH NOV. 1876.

No fresh news of a political character has come in to-day, nor perhaps can we look for anything definite until the formality of a conference at least has been gone through, but it is very evident that an uneasy feeling has again sprung up in London, Consols yesterday having fallen from 96⅛ to 95⅞ and French Rentes from 105½ to 104¾. Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as quiet at unchanged prices, sales 12,000 bales, but private messages are much less favourable in tone, one we know of reporting the market dull. American to arrive 1/16d. to ⅛d. lower, no demand for Surats to arrive.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are said to be firm, but a Monday's market is most a good test of the position.

Saturday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents., but Futures are ⅛ lower, February shipment being now 12 9/16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts.....	26,000	33,000	17,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,251,500	1,096,000	973,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

A withdrawal of £270,000 from the Bank of England is reported, making £570,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., but from what we can gather this is sellers' not buyers' price.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet to a degree. We have not heard of a single transaction in Private Paper and with the exception of an operation this morning between two Banks in 6 months' sight bills at 1s. 8 13/16d., there has been about as little done in Bank Bills. There has been nothing really to test the market, but we should call the tendency easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	15-16ths.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and rates are nominally unaltered. The same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER which is particularly dull and likely to remain so until home advices assume a more settled tone.

THE SHARE MARKET is very slow, buyers and sellers alike holding aloof in the present unsettled state of matters. There is no change to notice except in Spinning and Weaving shares, which in a few instances are the turn dearer owing to the weaker appearance of the Cotton Market.

COTTON is flat with numerous sellers but no buyers. Nominally prices are only Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but if there were any real buyers in the market, even a greater concession would be made. We call Fully Good Fair Dholleras, Rs. 192 ; Good Fair, Rs. 186 ; Fair, Rs. 173 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations, say £2-2-6 for Liverpool by steamer, £2 by sail nominal.

PIECE GOODS show no change worthy of notice. The demand is slow and prices if anything have an easier tendency.

COALS are in active enquiry to arrive but there is next to nothing offering at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	7.0
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	709
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch tered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bans.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	109
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	300

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,918	2,000	all	25	1,040
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazgon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,40c	all	19 do.	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company.....	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,650
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	870
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,080
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	..	1,080
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,070
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,075
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,025
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	565
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	10,50
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,110
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	815
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondardas Spinning ..	950	1,000	all	50 p.s.	960
Do do. 5 Shares.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	1,250	1,000	all	..	600

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	780
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	100	18 p.s.	450
Apollo Press Co.....	740	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	800
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Bezar Company (New)..	184	500	all	40 p.s.	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	235
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carnac Mills	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	800
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	170 do	600
Dholleras P. and G. Co..	500	400	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co....	852	1,000	all	180 do	900
Fo's Press Co.....	180	8,500	8,250	225	1,700
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	35 do	385
Imperial Press Co.....	1,180	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mathuel Press and Ginning Co.....	8,125	400	350	25 do	270
Prince of Wales.....	120	..	1,200	250 do	600
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	480
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	165 do	1000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	18	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Vulcan's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218	3 0 5	p. c. 275
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13	0 14 6	do. 128
Ditto	..	£20	6	5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	2	1 13 1	do. 52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	23	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19	6 5 10	do. 235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,830
Bombay Gas Company....	1,00	50	all	4 p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.. Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	60	1,00	all	60 p.s.	725
Malabar Company, Ld ..	5 0	500	30	36 p. s.	215
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	70
Treasher and Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Vegus Patent Slip Co...	300	500	all	8 p. ct	415
	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THE position of money here still keeps easy, and looks likely to remain so in the early future, although a good many things tend to tell in an opposite direction. The famine in the south and west of India, by the most reliable accounts, will be more severe and widespread than is generally imagined, the exaggerations in connection with the less famine inducing excess of caution in estimating the present one. In Bombay the money market is already showing signs of tightness, and large sums are being disbursed there for supplies of food. Here, the export trade will shortly require large sums, and in fact most Indian exports will this year be dearer, though a good many will be smaller in bulk than an average. But always when extraordinary movements of food have to be arranged in this country a remarkable amount of actual cash is called into requisition. So far, however, money here continues in ample abundance, but it is fortunate that so considerable sums are coming, and have come, in shape of silver and council bills.

No change in the charges for accommodation was made at the Bank of Bengal's Board meeting this morning, the figures showing no increase of public demand on that institution. The discounts have, indeed, increased by 8 lakhs, and the loans and credits by 4 lakhs, but the private deposits have increased 14 lakhs, showing an augmentation in unemployed funds to the extent of 40 lakhs, from the lowest point on the 23rd of October. The Government balances are 2 lakhs higher, the whole resulting in an increase of about 3 lakhs in the cash. The proportion borne by (the latter, to the liabilities, has increased to 52 per cent., so the Bank's position has also improved. Last week's fall in the price of Council bills has been much more than recovered on this occasion, £350,000 having been sold yesterday at 1-8¾ per rupee, the highest point touched for a long time. In addition to the causes operating in this country in favour of a rising exchange there must undoubtedly be forces working in Europe of which very little is known here as yet. For a long time past the advance has originated there, and been only partially followed here. The silver question appears to be at the bottom of it, and the price of that metal is now quoted at 54d. per oz. It is asserted, but with what truth it is difficult to say, that America is actually purchasing silver in Europe ; a very decided carrying of coals to Newcastle, in the eyes of those who believe in the stupendous producing powers of the Californian mines. It *is* a fact, bearing on the other side, that the San Francisco papers of September, now to hand, speak of large sums of silver as being sent from the Eastern States to the Banks in California, to enable them to finance forward the wheat crop. A tremendous reaction, from the despondency of six to four months ago, is now in progress, and it is utterly impossible to predict how far that reaction may go ; but one thing is pretty certain, that any outside forces, operating in that direction, will receive full support from the trade of India during the coming cold weather.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has worked steadily, and latterly strongly, upward during the week. It opened quietly, but steadily, the upward movement gaining strength towards the close. Bank bills at six months' sight opened at 1-8⅜, advancing daily, but with only a small demand, until to-day business was done at 1-8½ to 1-8 15/16. Telegraphic transfer was not availed of until 1-8¼ was conceded, but to-day a good business was effected at 1-8⅜, and a little at 1-8 11/16, the latter being the rate for demand bills also. Credits continue scarce, but have advanced from 1-8⅜ to 1-9 for the choicest descriptions. Document bills opened at 1-8 11/16, but to-day had to be sold at 1-9½, although no great amount has been on the market. Closing rates appear strong, and are quoted as under—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1-8⅜.
Bank Bills on demand	1-8 11/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-8¾.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-8¾ to 15/16.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-9 to 1/16.
Document Bills 6 months' sight..	1-9½.

France.—The rates now quoting for document bills are *f.* 2-20 three months', and *f.* 2-22 six months' sight.

Bombay.—Demand Bank bills stand at par to 1-8 per cent. premium, and sixty days' sight at 7-8 per cent. discount.

China.—Rates are quite nominal : 225 is quoted for thirty days' sight, in the absence of business.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Considerable activity has existed in the market during the past week, amounting almost to excitement in the spinning mill department. A large business has been done, and a deal of the buying has been of a strong character. Confidence is now felt in a comparatively easy money market during the cold weather, and the excellent position in which both mills and tea gardens have arrived by the season's working is now having a very favourable effect on the stocks of those two leading industries of this part of India.

Government Securities have also somewhat improved, and have lost the extreme depression of last week. At the same time the market is a slow one, and after some considerable purchases, which forced a recovery of about ½ per cent., the tone is again slightly drooping. Four per cents. have gone from ½ per cent. discount to par, four-and-a-half at par, five-and-a-half at from 2½ to 2¾ per cent. premium. To-day some sales were effected at reduced rates, and the closing quotations are not better than undernoted—

4 per cents.....	99⅜
4½ ,, ...	99⅝
5½ ,, ...	102¼

Bank Shares are unchanged. Bengal's have been scarcely so strong, but a good many transactions are reported at between 717½ and 720. National's have been dealt in at 112.

Tea Shares continue strong, with a good steady business doing, but rather interfered with by the excitement in jute concerns, in which department the regular dealers are almost entirely engaged for the moment. Central Cachars have brought from 165 to 168 and afterwards 167, Kunchunpores 90 and 90½, East Indias 82 and 83, Dalhousies 110½, Majagrams 125½ to 130, Eastern Cachars 145, Gowahatys 95, Hoolungoories 105, 104 and 105, Tukvar's 118 and 120, Dorrung's 80, Luckimpore's 129, Soom's 96 and 97, Sungoo's 121½ and Phœnix's 89.

Spinning Mill Shares have considerably improved. A large business has been done, and prices all round show a great recovery, both for cash and time, especially for the latter. The following cash transactions are reported in jute concerns :—Barnagore's 86 to 89½, Budge-Budges 82 to 86, Howrahs 83 to 91, Fort Glosters 61½ to 72, Oriental's 65 to 68, Goureepore's 90. Seebpore's 67, Calcutta Jute 75, and Bengal Jute 102 to 120 Cotton Mills are quiet, with little done. Goosery's 220, Dunbars 70, and Bowreahs ex-dividend 87. To-day there is some dullness in jute, and stocks have been offering at a slight reduction.

Coal Shares.—Little doing. Ranegounges have again been taken at 55.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have improved to 705 ; Landing and Shipping are firm at 64 ; Nasmyths Press have again brought 250, and Bengal Iron the reduced price of 115.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP KING CERDIC, 1,490 tons, Captain H. E Batts, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263 tons, Captain T. Douglas, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T, Ellis, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

THE B I. S. N. Co's S. S. COMMILLA, 549 tons, Captain J. C Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (November 4th), with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with China Mails, general cargo, 1,821½ cheats opium, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. Joas R. de Azevedo, and Dr. and Mrs. C. de Costa. For Singapore.—One Chinaman. For Galle.—Mr. George S. Pafford, Capt. Davison and servant, and Mr. J. F. Sleeman.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. GEELONG, 1,225 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 20th and Hongkong 26th October, Singapore 2nd Penang 4th and Galle 10th November, with the China mails and the following passengers :—Mr. Metts, Mrs. Jaish, Mr. Hussun and Mr. Abedeen, she passed on the 12th November at 11-45 P.M, in Lat 11.2 N, and Long 75-32 E. S. S. Adria, and she brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—2 packages fowl fat, 4 packages silk, and 596 cases tea. From Hongkong.—1,000 jars, 69 packages paper, 39 cases silk piece goods, 59 cases tea, 51 packages sundries, 209 packages glass bangles, 1,248 packages sugarcandy, 2 boxes cigars, 1 box white copper, 25 bottles quicksilver, 44 boxes copper coins, 10 cases umbrellas, 11 packages china roots, 20 cases wax, 4 cases glass beads, 16 packages paints, 3 packages silk, 10 packages earthenware, 1 box specie, and 5 boxes gold leaves. From Singapore.—220 packages coffee, 75 cases tea, 1 case brassware, 1 bundle mats, 125 baskets gambier, 50 packages galangal, 1,530 slabs tin, 125 packages nutmegs, 240 bags sago, 8 cases cigar, 164 cases benzoin 4 packages silk, 23 bags long pepper, and 10 packages aniseed. From Penang.—300 slabs tin and 12 packages nutmegs.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The following is the list of shipping casualties, as far as known in Calcutta, arising from the late Cyclone :—

A number of vessels due at Calcutta at the time were caught by the storm, and many have since come in more or less dismasted and damaged. One ship is known as a total loss, another wreck was seen floating bottom up, and it is feared several other ships may have been lost entirely.

Lost—Prince Waldemar.

ARRIVED DISMASTED.—Ghazipore, Cannon Harrison, British Statesman, Lady Octavia, Russia, Palma, and Forfarshire.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—Scottish Chieftain (dismasted) Penthesila (dismasted), Saint Magnus (partly dismasted), Majestic and Nyphon.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, Oct 20.
	Comm lla (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Kashgar (s	Baker.....	China, &c.
	Pehlwan (s)	Ellis	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship William Douglas, to Calcutta.
Ship King Cerdic, Batts, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Commilla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven s—1,974 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Raheman Sally Momed.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence s—10 cases wine, Remington and Co.
Naples s—7,679 bars iron, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 10 runlets tar, Mohamedally Dossajee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—250 casks ale, and 100 casks staut, B. A. Hormusjee.

FROM CLYDE.

Macedonia s—25 cases ginger wine, Fochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Fawne, 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—20 bales hemp, Veerjee Hansraj ; 241 bales hemp Dyal Gouldass ; 10 bales hemp, 32 bags himsa, and 100 bags rags, Churandass Chuttoorbhoz ; 100 bales wool, Nanjee Shanjee ; 20 bales wool, Coursee Khetsee ; 115 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa ; 600 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 25 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee.
Streathleven s—300 cwts myrabollams, Rolli Brothers ; 175 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mouljee ; 171 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee ; 16 bales wool, Goolabchund Nowalmull ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—3 cases fishmaws, Rujubally Allirujs ; 3 cases fishmaws, 2 cases mother of pearl shells, and 4 bales skins, Nenseebhoy Allarukhia ; 8 bales hides, Sharrif Durveah ; 2 bales hides, Mehomed Allana ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3 packages silk, M C Ebram ; 18 bun les K teeth, Abdoolrehman Woosman ; 36 cases mother of pearl shells, 1 hrumsee Velljee ; 31 cases mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa ; 2 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo ; 50½ cwts D konza, Dawoodbhoy Hasnun.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—15 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall ; 5 chests opium, Jadowjee Khoridass ; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 21 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—23½ chests opium, Koondunmull Surowjee ; 43 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, Cadarbux Baldewdass ; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th November 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·872
Temperature of the Air.....	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·7
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	·682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	76 2
General Direction of wind.....	E, ENE, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	217

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Spelling, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Sturt, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on sick leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 14.

Vibart, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Jacob, Capt, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Malegaum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 11.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The furlough granted to Mr E J Connor, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, for one year, in Notification dated the 26th Sept, is commuted to six months' leave on private affairs, under Sec 5, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, from the 1st Nov.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr W B Bromley, temporary Ex Engr 3rd grade is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Chakrata Div, Mily Works.

Mr J W Joakim, Overseer, 1st grade, attached to the 1st Allahabad Divn, is transferred to the Bangor Div, Mily Works.

With reference to this Office Notification No 40, dated the 3rd Aug last, Mr E LeLevre, Ex Engr, returned from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo, and resumed charge of the Hyrabad Divn, Mily Works, from Mr W E Eckstein, on the same date.

With reference to this Office Notification No 48 of 11th ultimo, Capt H S Clive, RE, Ex Engr, returned from the one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of the 1st inst, and resumed charge of the 2nd Allahabad Divn, Mily Works, from Capt G T Maitland, Ex Engr.

With reference to G G O No 958, dated the 14th Sept 1876, Hony Capt Mathews Barrack Master, attached to the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works reported his departure on the afternoon of 27th idem, in consequence of his retirement from the Dept on pension.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 103, dated the 2nd ultimo, Sergt J Hicks, R E. Overseer, 1st grade, reported his arrival on the 1st instant at Allahabad Div, Mily Works, which he joined on the same date.

With reference to Inspr Genl Mily Works' Notification No 106, dated the 21st ultimo, Barrack Sergts Warren and Ingram reported their departure on the 26th and 28th idem, respectively, to join the 3rd Circle, Mily Works, for duty at the coming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

With reference to Inspr Genl Mily Works' Notification No 104 of 5th Oct 1876, Conductor G Black, Barrack Master, 1st class, and R Revell, Barrack Master, 2nd class, reported their arrival at Delhi on the 31st Oct and 1st Nov 1876, respectively.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Lt B Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostani on the 18th Oct 1876.

Mr F H Lendon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred to the open line of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr J L Gallott, Ex Engr 1st grade, and temporary Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one year's furlough, with effect from the 19th Dec 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same ; also thirty days' subsidiary leave prior to furlough.

The under-mentioned Engr and Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway :—

Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; Mr B Parkes, Asst Engr, 2nd grade ; Mr Dharm Sing Soin, Apprentice Engr ; Corporal C Williams, Overseer, 1st grade ; and Private J Morrison, Overseer, 1st grade.

Mr F S Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Agra, on return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 30, dated 26 h June 1876, on the forenoon of the 1st Nov 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Sergt W Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Ravi Div, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 1st Oct 1876.

Mr W Holloway, Supervisor, 2nd grade, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 123, dated 14th Oct 1876, on the forenoon of the 28th Oct 1876.

Mr G A Bull, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr C E S Younghusband, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Jhelum Div on the afternoon of the 31st Oct 1876.

Mr B Parkes, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the Soan Div on transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway, on the forenoon of the 31st Oct 1876.

With refer nce to P W Dept Notification No 383, dated 6th Sept 1876, appointing Mr D DeMello, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation and posting him to Punjab Northern State Railway, this Accountant joined the Offices of the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of 30th Oct 1876.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 26 of 14th ultimo, Mr W C Rennie made over, and Mr H D LaTouch received charge of the Agra Div on the 1st instant, the Div being from this date merged with the Chumbul Div into the 1st Div of the Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R S Reynolds, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No, 222 of 25th Oct, on the forenoon of 1st Nov, 1876.

With reference to Notifications Nos 228 and 233 of 25th and 26th Oct, respectively, Mr W L Hayes, Ex Engr, assumed charge of the Assam Extension Survey Div, and relieved Mr J M Luff on the forenoon of the 3rd Nov 1876.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director's Notification No 144, dated 15th Sept 1876, Lt Ronald C. Maxwell, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of 19th Oct 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Larkana Div, is granted one month and four days' privilege leave from 28th Oct 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F L Dickins, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred temporarily for special duty from the Mehur Div to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Lower Sind Dist.

Mr A Brereton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from leave on the forenoon of 2nd Nov and is posted to the Mooltan Dist.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, November 11.)

NOTICE TO OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH HIS HONOR THE OFFICIATING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CAMP AT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

As the area allotted for H H the Offg Lt-Gov's Camp at Delhi is limited, it is requested that officers who have been informed that space will be reserved in the camp for their tents, will not bring with them more than three tents, either double or single pole, and that they will inform the undersigned as soon as possible of the number and size of the tents they propose to bring.

No tents should be pitched within the limits of the camp except in the places assigned to them by Mr F B Mulock, the Officer in charge of the camp.

All tents should be forwarded to Delhi in time to arrive there before the 8th Dec 1876, and notice should be given on their arrival to the officer in charge of the camp.

No space can be provided for any visitor's tents in the Offg Lt-Governor's camp, and officers who may invite guests to stay with them, must be restricted to the three tents which they are allowed to bring with them.

By order, &c.,

G W ANSON,—Private Secy to H H the Offg Lt-Govr, N-W Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification from this Dept, No 903A, dated the 7th June last, Mr P Niblett, Depy Collr, Benares, special leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 24th July last.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Mr W T Martin, Asst Collr, 1st class, of the Jaunpur Dist, to be invested with the powers described in section 100, Act XVIII of 1876.

Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Settlement Officer, Muttra, to be in charge of the Settlement of the Muttra Dist, and to be invested with all the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement, which can be conferred under section, 93, Act XIX of 1873, to be exercised within the limits of the Muttra Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Aligarh, leave to the 8th Nov 1876 (inclusive), in extension of the two months' special leave granted to him by the Notification from the Depty Sec No 1711A, dated the 2nd Oct last.

Lt M M Spence, S C, was Aide-de-Camp to H H the Offg Lt Govr from the 26th July, 1876, to the 30th Sept 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions :—

With effect from the 23rd Oct 1876, vice Mr R H Clifford, deceased, Mr W Oldham, Offg Mag and Collr, Ghazipur, to be a Mag and Collr ; and Mr M A McConaghey, Offg Mag and Collr Bands, to be a Joint Mag, in the Dept.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr W Holmes, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Dehra to Muttra.

Mr J H Harrison, Asst Mag, from Etah to Dehra.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Mole, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Drainage Works Divn, is transferred to the Allahabad Div, and to Etawah district, Ag a Provincial Divn.

Mr J T Denneside, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the furlough granted to him by this by this Govt in Notification No 214C, dated 18th June, 1875.

Capt W Shepherd, R E, Engr.-in-Chief, Light Provincial Railways and "Ex-officio" Asst Secy to this Govt, Railway Branch, returned on the forenoon of the 9th Oct 1876, from the leave granted to him in in Notification No 94E-C, dated 3rd June, 1876.

Mr. G. H. List, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Basti District, Benares Provincial Divn, returned on the forenoon of the 23rd Oct, 1876, from the leave granted to him in Notification No 226E-C, dated 11th Aug 1876.

With reference to Irrigation Dept Notification No C-255E, 31st May, 1876 Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Dist Engr Etawah, is retransferred to the Irrigation Branch of these Provinces.

The Govs of of the N W Provinces has no further need of the services of Mr G Hanlod Asst Engr, 2nd grade (Local), Dist Lalit pur.

Mr G R McDowell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Farukhabad Dist, Agra Provincial Divn, to the Lalitpur Dist, Jhansi Provincial Divn.

Mr J Benett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, who returned on the 8th inst from the fuslough granted to him in G O No 236L, dated 21st Feb 1876, is posted to the charge of the Allahabad Provincial Divn.

The following transferred transferred are notification Mr T Knight, Ex Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the charge of the Allahabad Divn to that of the Allahabad Dist.

Mr T Knight, Ex Engr, 2nd grade from the charge of the Allahabad Divn to that of the Allahabad Dist.

Mr H Gwyther, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Allahbal Dist to the Farukhabad Dist.

The service of Sheonath, Asst Engr. 3rd grade, Dist, Engr, Jhansi, are temporarily lent to the Colfr estate, with effect from such date as he may be relieved from his present upp ointment.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Special leave for three months, to study the native languages, is granted to Mr W Bund, Ex Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT CABUL.

LAHORE, 14TH NOV.

The Russian Ambassador requested the Ameer to restore Abdool Rahman Khan's estates, otherwise the Czar would make him Governor of Bokhara, encourage attacks on Maimana and Badakhshan, invite the inhabitants to revolt and permit Sekandar Khan to invade Herat. The chiefs agree to petition the Ameer for the restoration of Mahomed Yakoob Khan.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 14TH NOV.

The expenses of the Viceroy's camp and of his guests at Delhi will be paid from His Lordship's private purse.

Mr. Prinsep's picture will be paid by private subscription at a cost of only £5,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENTHUSIASM IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 14TH NOV.

The Czar's speech has been received with enthusiasm in Russia.

MOBILIZATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 14TH NOV.

The Czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian Army. At the same time a circular from Prince Gortschakoff has appeared explaining this measure; it coincides with the utterances expressed by the Emperor at Moscow.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14TH NOV.

The Porte objects to state its views respecting the forthcoming Conference until it is informed of the points for discussion.

PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

The Porte is making military preparations and a division of the Turkish ironclads under command of Admiral Hobart Pasha is about to proceed to the Black Sea.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH NOV.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 13TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 1/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95¾

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 91041

Bar Silver..... 54

The sum of £270,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE *Statesman* hears from Rajpootana that Major Fletcher's Court-Martial is over, and that there can be little doubt that it has gone against him.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, which sailed yesterday with China mails, took out two boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 4,050, for Penang; four boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 16,700, for Hongkong; and one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 2,500 for Singapore. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 23,250.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* writes as follows about the new Metropolitan:—"The new Bishop is expected to arrive in Calcutta some time about the middle of January. We hear that he is unmarried, about forty-eight years of age, and that he is held in high regard by all who know him, and has been much valued by the Bishop in whose diocese his work has chiefly lain. A retired Bengal Chaplain, who has had some opportunity for forming an opinion, writes that the Bishop-designate appears to him, so far as a short acquaintance enables him to judge, admirably fitted to meet the difficulties and requirements of the diocese."

THE local paper says that about 52 horse-loads of a further consignment of goods belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company have safely reached Leh *en route* to Lahore, at which latter place Mr. Russell is profitably disposing of the consignment brought down by himself. Also that Mr. Dalgleish continues prosperously carrying on the Company's business at Yarkund, and hopes to be able to return, in charge of the final consignment of the venture, next month. All things considered, the operations of the Company as pioneers of English trade and civilization in Central Asia have heretofore shown satisfactory results, in the continuance of which we have reason to believe.

THE Bangalore Volunteers are not to go to Delhi. The following are the reasons given officially for dispensing with their attendance:—"In explanation of the circumstances which have led the Government of India to adopt this course, I am to state that on an enquiry addressed to the Chief Commissioner by telegraph as to whether any administrative inconvenience would be caused by the despatch of the Volunteers to Delhi, Mr. Saunders replied that no serious inconvenience would be occasioned, but that owing to the length of journey, the cost involved in their proceeding would be considerable and the financial condition of the country in the face of an impending famine of unknown duration, rendered economy very desirable."

THE Relief Committee met on Saturday last at the office of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company. The members present were Dr. Blaney, Mr. M. C. Jamsetjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen and the two energetic secretaries, Mr. Morarjee Goculdass and Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote. The business of the meeting related to the proposal made by the Committee at Hydrabad, Sind, to send the contributions collected there in bajree, but the price there was not suitable for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was set apart for the town of Sholapore and Rs. 6,000 for six different districts which were to receive Rs. 1,000 each, viz.:—Barsee, Indapore, Phunderpore and other places. A further sum of Rs. 5,000 to be at once forwarded to the Sholapore Committee for Sholapore itself. Dr. Blaney offered 10 additional bags of wheat sent by Mr. Bapty which were accepted. The subscriptions amount to Rs. 29,781-8-2.

THE Lahore paper discloses the following "dodge":—"A new and profitable line of business has been opened of late in currency notes. The matter is so simple and easy of management that the gains cannot but be enormous. Mr. A., we will say, sends the half of a currency note to Messrs. B. in Calcutta for Rs. 50, and informed the consignee that on a notification of receipt of the first half, the second half will follow. But Mr. A. in nine cases out of ten *omits to give the number of the note*, and Messrs. B. in like manner merely acknowledge that a note for such and such an amount has reached them. Mr. A. then transmits the second half and is somewhat surprised at never learning from Messrs. B. of its arrival. The fact is that the first half note was abstracted *en route* and another half note of a similar value, stolen from some one else, and which cannot be matched, has been inserted in the envelope in lieu of the one originally enclosed; and the crafty Post Office clerk then proceeds in due course to make free with the second half note, the letter which contained the same being destroyed. Thus Messrs. B. are placed in possession of a half note which is useless to them, and Mr. A. has the pleasure of paying his Rs. 50 bill again. In future, therefore, Mr. A. will do wisely by quoting the number of the note he may send by post."

It seems that other matters are engaging the attention of the Viceroy as well as the distress in Southern India and the Delhi Assemblage. We understand, says the *Friend of India*, that a letter has recently been addressed by his Excellency's Private Secretary to the Private Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, on a subject the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. Private Secretary No. 1 was directed to inform Private Secretary No. 2 that His Excellency took a great interest in heraldry; that he was anxious to know who among the talukdars of Oudh were coats-of-arms; that he wished to have copies of their shields and escutcheons, and that if any among these noblemen were wanting in this indispensable requisite of their "order," Mr.——of Calcutta (we suppress the name, as we don't insert advertisements gratis) would be glad to supply appropriate devices. We congratulate the Government on this effort to rescue these besotted nobles from their slough of ignorance, and to bestow on them the priceless blessings of science, progress and civilization. * * * * Verily it is true that history repeats itself. The greatest of European publicists denounces our policy towards the people of Oudh as a treason against humanity, while the Viceroy of India peacefully invents coats-of-arms for the Oudh talukdars.

THE *Friend of India* says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an inquiry by the local officers into the circumstances of the recent murder of the zemindar of Fureedpore, Purna Chundra Roy. It is said that the murderers were Ferazees—a puritanical sect of Mahomedans, whose creed is not unlike that of the Wahabees, and who are numerous in that district. Mr. Beveridge, in his *History of Backergunge*, represents them as not sharing the dangerous political views of the Wahabees, and does not think that revolutionary views extend beyond disputing their landlords' claim for rent. Hindoo zemindars and alarmists generally are fond of representing the Ferazees as politically dangerous but, I think, without sufficient reason. Revolutionary views, however, that go the length of disputing the zemindars' claims not only to receive their rent, but to live at all, as in the present case at Fureedpore, are quite dangerous enough to require a sharp lesson from the power that is above the zemindars. Sir William Grey did something to teach them the force of law, and, now Sir Richard Temple has them in hand, and, in the cause of the zemindars, that hand is not likely to be slack or gentle. That the Ferazees of Edilpore are in a crusty humour is evident from the fact that they have killed the police inspector who went to investigate. We hope the provocation which the Ferazees suffered will be distinctly brought to light. Let the assassins be fitly punished, but let us know what that zemindar did to rouse them to such an act of vengeance."

THE *Englishman's Weekly Journal* writes as follows about the late cyclone:—"The cyclone of the 31st October appears to have been one of the most destructive that has visited these shores within the memory of man. The loss of life will probably turn out to have far exceeded that occasioned by the great storm of 1864. As usual, the greater part of the mischief was done by the storm-wave—in other words, by the heap of waters caused by the comparative vacuum in the centre of the disturbance. As in 1864, this mountain of waters struck the coast just at the turn of the tide, when, on ordinary occasions, there would be a bore, and it was so much the more destructive than its predecessor, that the part of the coast where it struck was far more populous. Communications are so much interrupted owing to the loss of boats and life that we are, as yet, far from knowing the full extent of the calamity. From thirty to forty thousand persons were, if I remember rightly, drowned by the storm-wave of 1864, and a comparison of the population in the tracts affected makes it almost certain that the number of lives sacrificed on the present occasion must have been even greater. The final catastrophe seems to have overtaken its victims with great suddenness, when the wind had lulled, and those not learned in meteorology probably thought that all danger was past. Darkness must have added to the horror of the moment when these poor people were thus suddenly hurried into eternity by an overwhelming deluge, from which all attempt at escape was hopeless. Calcutta has had a narrow escape from the destruction of her shipping, and of the Hughli Bridge, which such a storm-wave would certainly have sent to the bottom of the river. Of the loss of life at sea little is known as yet; but it has probably been very great."

THE SCARCITY OF RAIN ATTRIBUTED TO THE DENUDATION OF TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is little doubt that the want of rain in many parts of India arises from the country having been denuded of trees. That this has been the case in other countries has been clearly shown, and within the last thirty years a very striking example has been shown in Chili, which at one time suffered from an excess of rain, but since the land has been cleared of timber, the country has suffered from drought. Those portions of India which suffer from the want of rain also suffer from the scarcity of firewood and timber for building purposes. Government has hitherto done little or nothing to supply these wants, and it is now worthy of serious consideration whether something cannot be done to utilize the superfluous labour in many parts of the country—which in many places is being employed in works of doubtful utility—in planting trees in the large tracts of waste land suitable for the purpose.

I am not well enough acquainted with the districts, but Government can easily ascertain from their revenue officers and officers of the Forest Department, where timber could be found to the best advantage.

Nov. 14. PLUVIUS.

HOW TO GET A SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a great cry of "famine in the south country." This is a term of sad and terrible import, whether it be of food or water, as it brings disease and death. Immense quantities of grain are sure to be sent from more prosperous parts to the famine districts as if there was no grain there. Grain being dear is no infallible sign that there is no grain to be had, but rather, that the grain dealers whether Bunnia or Mahajun, are at their old tricks of raising prices of the cereals and condiments; that they have seized the opportunity, as they have always hitherto done, whether offered by war, mutiny, rain in excess, or deficiency, neighbouring requirements or local wants to raise the price of food, and having once succeeded in the lift up the scale, their only care is to keep it there. This is managed by accumulation in the golahs, and it is very probable that plenty of grain will be found in the store-houses of the native dealers, these being well filled with grain of sorts. The great fear is that good grain will be hidden, and sprouted, fermented, if not absolutely rotten grain will be exposed for sale, mixed with good in a greater or less proportion, as the hand of the Government is found to be light or heavy, lax or vigilant, and by this wickedness the agony of pestilence will be added, piled on the despair of those suffering with their famished families. The *greatest* want is water—clear, pure, sweet and wholesome limpid fluid—the remedy for which is the sinking of *deep* wells in the beds or neighbourhoods of rivers, large main rivers, and through the trap-rock, below which there is an abundant supply at all times. Of course this will cost money, but not so much as importing grain at ruinous prices, with dust cleaning out the golahs of the local native grain dealers in the first place. The benefit of permanent water supply is of far more importance to a township or village than a road, for a road, however good, will not be used if there is no traffic, and there can be none of that if there is no surplus seed cultivation or cattle breeding, both of which depend on the water supply. The great crying want of the day is for a plentiful supply of wholesome portable water, and the most efficient permanent good will be from deep water sources—not liable to contamination, as is the present system of wells and tanks, which are fed by surface drainage, more especially in a country where out-of door defecation is the rule and the custom is not with the sanitary rules practised naturally by cats and ordered in the 12 and 13 verses of the 23rd chapter of DEUTERONOMY.

THE QUESTION OF GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your paper was one of the first (if not the very first) to open its columns for discussing the gauge of railways in India, and as I believe I was amongst the earliest to protest in your paper against the proposed introduction of the narrow gauge on main lines of the Indian Railway system, will you permit me to make a few remarks in reply to a letter in the columns of your contemporary signed "Taxpayer," written by a gentleman who has constituted himself the financial oracle of India. Every one interested in this important question must have read with the greatest gratification and satisfaction the able memorandum so carefully drawn up by Mr. Carroll, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which discusses the whole subject in all its bearings in so pre-eminently practical and exhaustive a manner as to have convinced every one but those who are blindly prejudiced or utterly ignorant and incapable of impartially discussing the important subject. The letter of "Taxpayer," instead of meeting the arguments and dispelling the confusions fairly, honestly, and properly, simply begs the question throughout and ends up with declamation. The only approach to an argument is where he compares the cost of conveying the materials on to the Ajmere line to the cost of conveying similar stores and plant to the Kattywar Railway. In this there may have been some difference; but was not that difference more than counterbalanced by the cost of conveying thousands of tons of ballasting for the Kattywar line over a very considerable distance at great expense, as compared with as many hundred tons over a greater distance to the Ajmere Railway.

The correspondent of your contemporary remarks that the gallant R. E. (General Kennedy) has "veered about like a weathercock on the question." Now, the fact is he has done nothing of the kind. Officially he may have had to write what he perhaps did not quite like, but I have noticed, and it is generally understood, that he has consistently throughout the discussion objected to a break of gauge, much to his credit and showing his commonsense view of the subject.

Finally, the *Times of India's* correspondent says that "no one has ever dreamed of putting a bridge across the Indus." Here he is also in error, for in a recent letter which I received from Mr. P. Andrew, the Chairman of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, he says:—"A bridge is being designed to cross the Indus, which will be one of the largest in the world," having one span of 760 feet besides other "spans."

It is not difficult to discover the author of the letter in the *Times of India*, and it is a pity he has not better occupation for his time and pen than writing upon professional subjects which it is painfully evident he has not taken the trouble, or has not the capacity, to understand.

WILLIAM SOWERBY, C. E., F. G. S.

Kattywar, 12th Nov.

AT FAULT AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the Sholapore correspondent of the *Times of India* speaks of "Dyerwaddy" as one of the places where much distress exists. Allow me, as a recent arrival from Sholapore, to say that although the correspondent's description does make a most *dire waddy* of the locality, yet the real name of the place is "Ahirwaddy." Q.

KNOW THYSELF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Happening to handle a little book of Hymns New and Old, which was left for public use at the Methodist Episcopal services, I noticed that the words "Not to be taken away" were printed on the wrapper in conspicuous capitals. But on turning to the flyleaf I found that, as it not content with the outside announcement, some lady had written inside this very significant commandment—"Thou shalt not steal." At first sight one does feel a little taken aback at such needlessly strong language, but perhaps the gentle writer of it on the flyleaf of that book knew the sort of people who generally make up the congregation of these interesting semi-dramatic meetings.

Nov. 14. A. B.

RITUALISM AND VENTRILOQUY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is ventriloquy one of the "gifts" of the "Cowley Fathers"? "A voice from the Victoria Gardens" must surely come from what remains of jungle may still exist, in that interesting region, its utterances are so bewildering and bewildered. I have neither wish nor right to rush in between the "Voice" and "C. L.," who is quite able for his own side in the fight, but really, Sir, I must enquire is it indeed true, as the "Voice" asserts, that a clergyman, on taking orders in the Church of England, renounces his right as a British subject of openly expressing any opinions he may hold? This is so astounding an assertion that ventriloquy alone can explain it. We all know whither the labours of the party the "Voice" supports are certainly tending, and beyond many sensible people believe these labours are deliberately intended to produce a condition under which not clergymen only, but their peoples also, will have to renounce some of the most cherished rights of "British subjects"—rights, be it never forgotten, in "this nearly effete controversy" which through much tribulation were wrung from the tough grasp of the principals of old Simon. But the "Voice" has been, indeed, speaking too fast. What does the "Voice" mean by "unlicensed volunteers?" If the "Voice" *needs to learn* let it know that it can be easily proved that the only "volunteers" licenced or unlicenced in connexion with the Church of England in Mozagon are the Cowley Fathers themselves. They say they were "duly appointed" by whom? It has been publicly stated on their behalf they were appointed to St. Peter's by the Committee of the S. P. G. Who gave the Committee of the S. P. G. territorial jurisdiction in Mozagon or anywhere else? They came to Bombay as missionaries from a society as distinct from "The Church" as the C. M. S., and which has no more right to send ministers to St. Peter's than to appoint the Bishop himself; only through sheer trickery it seems to have had a good deal to do with both. As to those who have ministered to those impertinently and falsely styled "schismatics," it can be proved there has been no "volunteering" on the part of anyone of them. I know the Revd. Mr. Deimler *consented* to preach to them after much deliberation both with God and with his brethren in the C. M. S. and the gentlemen sneeringly styled "laymen." Where does the "Voice" find that word, it is *not* in Scripture, but if it were it must have been used of Jesus himself, for He was a "layman" in His day. As to the Christian friends who have given themselves to help in the present work, the labours of these friends were *not* volunteered, but kindly given on earnest solicitation, and are above all criticism. Only, as the "Voice" invited the critics to come to St. Peter's and *see and hear*, let me invite the "Voice" to come to the Dockyard Road Hall and *worship* that it may learn something of the true spiritual glory of the service preached at the Well of Samaria—a glory no ritual can brighten and ceremonial can *only* obscure.

Mazagon, 14th Nov. W.

THE MAZAGON DISPUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bishop, the Cowley Fathers, and the Ritualists have found a warm advocate and a doughty champion in the person of your correspondent, hailing from the "Victoria Gardens," who asserts that frequent hearsay and unircumstantial attacks, little bearing on facts, have been recently made in the columns of your journal respecting the ecclesiastical *régime* at St. Peter's Church, and then he proceeds to controvert some of these. Time will not permit me to take up the matter as I should wish, but at any rate I will just say a few words. In handling the case of the Bishop *vs.* Deimler, your correspondent fixes on the latter a charge of intrusion in the parish of Mazagon on the rights and privileges of the incumbents appointed thereto. Taking for argument this point has been yielded, are not the Cowley Fathers doing the same thing in the parish of another incumbent by setting aside and consecrating, and holding services in a building in conformity with their own views? If the Bishop performs his duty in one case, why does he not in another? I leave your correspondent to answer this. He would also insinuate that the views expounded and doctrines propagated by Mr. Deimler are unsound, for which no guarantee can be offered; and he would have the public to infer therefrom that those of the Cowley Fathers are, on the contrary, sound, and consequently Ritualism with all its attendant and degrading dogmas, and other coarse developments of the Church of Rome—(such as the practices of Casuistry, the great Jesuit weapon, and Auricular Confession and Absolution, the monied resource and moral scandal of Rome, convents and sisterhoods under the three vows of the religious life, on which trials both in ancient and modern, have even at the present time, have thrown some instructive lights)—is sound too. He also states that the Mazagon district is enjoying efficient spiritual supervision. Now, I can point to several cases where parishioners of that district, who formerly attended St. Peter's regularly with their wives and families on account of their abomination of the odious idolatrous Roman practices, have not seen the inside of a church for a longer or shorter period, and also where destitution prevails. I can also point to certain cases where members who formerly tolerated Ritualism when the thin end of the wedge was being inserted at St. Peter's have seceded and swelled the ranks of the Separatists and thus your correspondent is labouring under a vague impression in averring that the Dockyard Road Hall has not received a fresh accession. If, as he would have the public to infer, a defection has occurred from the disaffected portion, so much the worse for these latter, and so much the better for Satan, who has scored off his points with triumph. In refuting this misstatement of your correspondent's letter, the remarks bearing on it, meet with the same fate. In speaking of the loss to the Church, by the defection of the Separatists, he would imply that they have surrendered what ought to be the dearest heritage of Churchmen. This is nothing short than the language of a Ritualist proper. It is, rather that body, such as the Cowley Fathers are, who surrender some of their dearest privileges.

It cannot be denied that it was the Reformation which procured for us all the blessings which we now enjoy, but which the Ritualists are attempting to overthrow, and cause endless chaos in our ecclesiastical constitution. They denounce the Reformation as a gigantic mistake, and vilify the Reformers—Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley—in the coarsest language possible. Listen to some of their writers and their chief organs. From the *Church and the Works*, I quote the following:—"Our place is appointed us among Protestants, and in a communion deeply tainted in its practical system by Protestant heresy; but our duty is the expulsion of the evil, and not flight from it." Again, the *Church Review* speaks of what it calls "the standing disease of Protestantism." Again, from the former organ, I quote the following, the writer being a Ritualist:—"Anglicans are reproached by Protestants with their resemblance to Romans; they say a stranger entering into a church where Ritual is carefully attended to, might easily mistake it for a Roman service. Of course he might; the whole purpose of the great revival has been to eliminate the dreary Protestantism of the Hanoverian period, and to restore the glory of Catholic worship." Harken to what another Ritualist has said of the Reformers:—"They were such utterly unredeemed villains, for the most part, that the only parallel I know for the way in which half-educated people speak of them amongst us, is the appearance of Pontius Pilate amongst the saints of the Byzantine Kalendar. This Ritualist does not stand alone. The *Church Times* says:—"Cite the noblest names you can for your practice, and you go back at most three hundred years to men whose characters and motives cannot stand the test of historical criticism to cowardly traitors like Cranmer; to coarse, illiterate, persecuting bullies like Latimer; to hardened and shameless liars like Bale, before whose supreme mendacity even the star of Foxe the "Martyrologist" waxes dim; to profligate unbelievers like Poynet; to rapacious plunderers like Barlow; to sour dullards like Hooper; to grovelling fawners like Scory. Hard words, no doubt; but not one tenth so hard as the deed which make them deserved, and which should be read of, not in the pages of professed clerical apologists, but in the calmer words of impartial lay historians." Such is the way the Ritualists speak of the men who built up the Church, the bread of which they eat, and to which they profess to belong. Such is the language which they dare to use about the Protestantism which is at once her foundation and her glory. In fact, they are nothing short of *traitors*; aye, and their avowed object is *treason*—the shameful betrayal of the Church of their Fathers. Harken again to the late Archbishop of Canterbury in what he says of the Ritualists:—"They think themselves at liberty to hold the doctrines of the Church of Rome in relation to the sacrifice of the Mass, and yet retain their position within the pale of the Anglican Church, with the avowed purpose of eliminating from its formularies every trace of the Reformation, as regards its protest against Romish error. The language they hold with respect to it, is entirely incompatible with loyalty to the Church to which they profess to belong. It is no want of charity, therefore, to declare that they remain with us in order that they may substitute the Mass for the Communion; the obvious aim of our Reformers having been to substitute the Communion for the Mass." Here is a specimen, and the last I shall give of the impudent mendacity of one of the writers of the Ritualistic school. I quote from an essay on "The Revival of Religious Confraternities," by the Rev. Sabine Baring Gould. This is what he says:—"In prospect of a battle with unbelief we must review our ranks and see what bodies of men will be best fitted to endure the brunt of the fight." And we think that there can be no question, that the real battle will rage between the Catholic party in the Church of England and the Freethinkers. Little support can be expected from the Low Churchmen. They are desultory skirmishers, and their place will probably be, like David's warriors, to "tarry by the stuff." For the struggle will be emphatically between Dogma and Anti-Dogma, and Protestantism is hopelessly undogmatic. It consists in a system of negations; it is destructive, not constructive; it has a joint here and there of doctrinal backbone; but the joints do not cohere and are not bound together by firm sinews into one strong spinal column of Catholic doctrine. Protestant ought to be thankful that the Ritualists have thrown off the mask which they had worn for years, while undermining the Church of England. It is plain as daylight that their object is to unite England with Rome, and they will not desist from that purpose till they have fairly accomplished that object. Can it be doubted that the Cowley Fathers have been sent out with that very purpose? Will your correspondent reply to this? He appears to be in total ignorance of the reason of this paper war, and the several charges brought against the Fathers. I would refer him to your issue of the 7th ultimo wherein he will find what he asks for.

I have not the least doubt that the names of the Protestant champions will be given in the forthcoming pamphlet, and your correspondent will then be able to judge for himself whether some of the Separatists had attained years of discretion, and whether they belong to the Church of England or not. No Dissenters signed any of the petitions, but some of those who did have turned such. He goes on to say that the Cowley Fathers do nothing under a bushel; not, perhaps, before him for they are not so foolish as he takes them to be. I will ask your correspondent the following query, and I hope he will vouchsafe replies. Do not the Cowley Fathers practice the Confessional in the New Mazagon Girls School, as well as in the Church, when no one else, but those confessing are about? Is not intimation of such cases given to Father Page by means of letters? Does not Father Page retain several spies in the district of Mazagon and other places, to keep himself informed of the occurrences in domestic circles? Why does he not permit access to the various libraries under his direction to those of Protestant minds, and allow others? Why has he only recently withdrawn the permission of some of the former without assigning any cause to justify his conduct? Was the same endeavour two years ago to oust the Revd. C. Gilder from Sonapore and to wrest both Church and schools from his charge an open action, or was not the whole transaction a disingenuous proceeding on the part of the Cowley Fathers? Are not these things done clandestinely, and can it be said that things are done openly?

With respect to the present condition of St. Peter's and that of three years ago there is this difference that the district was not rent asunder with schism as it now is. If your correspondent is unaware of the fact, permit me to inform him that the Church was constructed mainly by contributions made by the P. and O. Company and its employés, and principally for that body. Service was conducted in Hindustani of old. Surely the "Voice" has been, indeed, speaking too fast. What does the "Voice" mean by "unlicensed volunteers?" If the "Voice" *needs to learn* let it know that it can be easily proved that the only "volunteers" licenced or unlicenced in connexion with the Church of England in Mozagon are the Cowley Fathers themselves. They say they were "duly appointed" by whom? It has been publicly stated on their behalf they were appointed to St. Peter's by the Committee of the S. P. G. Who gave the Committee of the S. P. G. territorial jurisdiction in Mozagon or anywhere else? They came to Bombay as missionaries from a society as distinct from "The Church" as the C. M. S., and which has no more right to send ministers to St. Peter's than to appoint the Bishop himself; only through sheer trickery it seems to have had a good deal to do with both. As to those who have ministered to those impertinently and falsely styled "schismatics," it can be proved there has been no "volunteering" on the part of anyone of them. I know the Revd. Mr. Deimler *consented* to preach to them after much deliberation both with God and with his brethren in the C. M. S. and the gentlemen sneeringly styled "laymen." Where does the "Voice" find that word, it is *not* in Scripture, but if it were it must have been used of Jesus himself, for He was a "layman" in His day. As to the Christian friends who have given themselves to help in the present work, the labours of these friends were *not* volunteered, but kindly given on earnest solicitation, and are above all criticism. Only, as the "Voice" invited the critics to come to St. Peter's and *see and hear*, let me invite the "Voice" to come to the Dockyard Road Hall and *worship* that it may learn something of the true spiritual glory of the service preached at the Well of Samaria—a glory no ritual can brighten and ceremonial can *only* obscure.

Mazagon, 14th Nov. W.

FAMINE IN KHANDEISH: MONSTER MEETING IN SOWDA TALOOK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDEISH DISTRICTS, 11TH NOV.

A LARGE meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., was held in the spacious hall of the New Sowda Library this morning at 7 A.M. Almost all the shetts, sowcars, mahajans, deshmookhs, patels, *subiagrauths*, and tradesmen, representing all classes, from the village *crippu* to the *nuveh*, or barber, were present, and at a rough calculation, reckoning the four deep in the open verandah outside, we may safely set down the gathering at some 600 souls or more. The object of convening the meeting was to raise money on loan, and by voluntary subscriptions, to afford relief to the large number of the poorer class of ryots, who are now suffering from the dire effects of the past season, and its concommitant evil—a famine. The laudable and popular object of the meeting was appreciated by all present; and the sowcars, upon the whole, cheerfly responded to the call made upon them on behalf of their suffering brethren by the extra Second Assistant Collector in charge of the talook. After the meeting terminated, the Assistant Collector rode on to the village of Fyzpoor and held another meeting in the village chowree, when a further sum of three thousand rupees was realized with an additional promise from some of the agents of the Bhatia merchants of Bombay, who are dwelling in the Sowda talook. From the Library premises, Mr. Pollen was followed by a very large concourse of the villagers. Amidst this dense mass of people, one dame Roguete, numbering some ninety summers, managed to struggle through, and approach Mr. Pollen and beg for food. Out of the round sum which has been collected, grain depôts are at once to be established and a daily allowance of grain doled out to the poorer class of ryots at a fixed price. A committee of a few select and intelligent natives have been nominated; and within a few days the depôt, so anxiously looked for, will be declared open. Mr. Propert the Collector and Magistrate of the District, is shortly expected here on a second visit. The eastern talooks in Khandeish are the only ones most likely to suffer from the present famine. Mr. Propert, we understand, is now in Dhoolia, and only returned from Challisgaum a few days ago, after having held a meeting there in connection with certain famine relief works. The new Sowda station road, started by the Collector, is nearly complete, but culverts and other masonry work remains to be constructed. This road affords a shorter cut to the town and was very sadly required in place of the old dusty and neck-break one.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 11TH NOV.

NOTHING sensational to chronicle—in fact, affairs are looking rather gloomy this side. The chief topic is the threatened famine; even in private correspondence we are asked "how are we faring?" Well, to tell you the truth, we are not in want, thank Providence, but if the exportation of grain is not prevented in time from this province, famine prices will be the result. As it is, articles of consumption are being increased daily by Marwarrees and Bunias. Grains of all kinds, old and new, are being largely transported from the Assigned Districts to Poona, Sholapore, &c. The consequences will be rioting and bloodshed; had it not been for the tact of Captain Lane, the District Superintendent of Police, and his satellites, the imminent riot in the city last Sunday would have become serious. Thanks are due to Captain Lane for so promptly restoring order.

By some misunderstanding the Municipality refused to pay *in toto* the value of the Europe medicines indented for by the Civil Surgeon for the Charitable Dispensary. Letters passed between the Surgeon General Medical Department at Secunderabad and the Commissioner, when the latter officer ordered that the medicine got on indent, should be paid for at once amounting to about Rs. 786. The Municipality had no alternative and *resolved, that the claim be admitted*, and of course paid for.

The Chaplain of the Berars, Mr. Haden, has returned from Bombay, but is still very unwell. It it surmised that he will have to go on furlough to recruit his health.

One of your contemporaries, the *Pi.*, I think, has mentioned that the Judicial Commissionership of the H. A. D. will shortly become vacant! Evidently your contemporary meant the Inspector Generalship of Berar? I am credibly informed that Colonel Allardyce, the Judicial Commissioner, has no intention *just yet* of placing himself "on the shelf." During the temporary absence at Delhi of Colonel Nembhard, the duties of the Commissionership will devolve on Colone Allardyce.

The Mahomedans of this city have subscribed a sum of about Rs.750 for the poor distressed Turks.

There has been a screw loose in the Municipality to permit "arrears" of taxes. During the years 1873-74, by some unaccountable means, a sum of Rs. 5,854-11-8, being the amount of rates and taxes, was not recovered. It has now been resolved that the amount "be written off as irrecoverable!" Nice state of affairs! Who is responsible for this dereliction of duty is a suggestive query?

Akola is about to have a law class under the watchful eye of Mr. Luxmapati Naidoo, barrister-at-law. For this purpose a *Lecture on the qualifications and duties of a Vakeel* was delivered by the barrister on the 17th ultimo in the Town Hall at Akola, before a "large gathering of native gentlemen." Mr. N. Dandekar, D. P. I., was Chairman of the meeting, and in his opening speech he is reported to have said that he acknowledged with thanks the benefits which Akola is likely to enjoy from the permanent stay of the barrister at this place. I intended, at first, to have given a few extracts of the learned barrister's lecture (which has been printed in the English character of a vernacular journal) but as it would be doing injustice, I here produce it *in extenso*; as the lecture, as reported, is too rich to be lost. I have taken the liberty to italicise a few words. Father comment on my part is useless. We all hope that the barrister's efforts will be crowned with success, and that his advent into the Berars will "contribute greatly to the improvement of the country!" Speak for your dear self:—"Chairman and Gentlemen,—The subject that I have chosen to speak upon, is one that will contribute highly to the *improvement of our country*. Before entering into the subject, however, let me tell you that I intend to open a law-class to prepare students for various law examinations and to enable them to qualify themselves for places of great importance.

"At the beginning law will appear to you an insipid and uninviting subject. But when you once get into the heart of it you will find that there is no other branch of study that is so interesting. *Law is a labyrinth the winding of which it is impossible to trace in a short time.* But if you persevere you will, in the long run, *master it.*

"The students that aspires to acquire a competent knowledge of law must be thoroughly conversant with many of the higher branches of study. He must know logic, and mathematics, only a smattering knowledge of these subjects will be of no use. Law is full of arguments, and therefore every kind of knowledge that contributes to call forth and expand the *reasoning power is of vital importance to the student of law.* If you intend to follow the profession of a vakeel you must pursue a course that will convince the people that you are able to advocate the cause of your client to the satisfaction of the judge. From what I have said you will perhaps think that I like to encourage litigation. I am far from such a thought. We are compelled to have recourse to litigation. It is therfore indispensably necessary that we must learn law thoroughly.

"I must tell you how you should proceed in studying law. You must first learn Jurisprudence, which is the foundation of the superstructure which you have to build. You must then learn successively the Laws of Evidence, Torts, &c. and last of all the laws relating to our own country. Our laws have undergone great changes.

"They are not handed down to our courts in their original form. They have suffered much from the ignorance and incapacity of those that have translated them. The translations that have been made have only served to misguide the Lords of the Judicial Committee. This is one of the reasons why we should learn our laws thoroughly, and should be able to point out mistakes in the former decisions.

"Those who have recourse to you come to you with a strong hope that they will be relieved from their distressed condition. They are indeed in a very hopeless condition and come to you to seek that relief which you are bound in duty to secure for them. They divulge to you those secrets which they will not communicate to any one else. When they do so some of you think that they speak nonsense, but you do not give proper consideration to the circumstance of the case. Place yourself in the position of your client and you will come to know what the truth is. You must, therefore, do your best to promote the interest of your client. You must always be honest and painstaking and must never fail to do your duty. If you do not do your duty you lower yourself in the eyes of the judges, in the eyes of your countrymen, and *above all in* the eyes of your Maker. You must, moreover, bear in mind that you have taken oath to act honestly and to protect the interests of your client. You must not try, even for any possible advantage to mislead him.

"Sometimes you will *be tempted to humour the judge.* But this is *no good man's* conduct. *To us* it is that liberty of speech is allowed. But we ought not to abuse it. We ought not to carry the independence too far. We must know that judges are possessed of learning; that their experience extends over a series of years; and that as posts of so much importance have been entrusted to them, they are endowed with first rate average ability. I do not mean to say that judges are not at all liable to err. As men, *they must commit errors.* But when you see that they differ from you, you must not think that what you say is always true. On the other hand, I know some persons who when they see that the Judge does not like what they say, do not speak. But you ought to bear in mind that so long as there is nothing but justice in your arguments the judge cannot say 'sit down.' It is needless to say that the magistrate also must be possessed of *learning, integrity and good sense.* That there are judges who *do not possess* any of these qualities, and that such judges will not like your straightforward conduct, is undeniable; but as honest men you ought never to swerve from the path of rectitude, which is the only way to the real interest of yourself and of your country. You ought to consider that a great responsibility hangs over you. If the learned portion of the community do not render to their countrymen every assistance which lies in their power, they are guilty of a dereliction of duty of the highest kind.

"There is one more point that stands in need of a special remark. You are sometimes called on by some wicked men to be an instrument of wreaking vengeance on their enemies. Never consent to be subservient to such views. Tell the person that comes to seek your assistance to promote such an end, that *you have not studied law to ruin others.* That you will not abuse law, and that he should seek such aid elsewhere.

"There are vakeels who *always seek to expose the shortcomings* and defects of others of their profession. They always try to run others down. This sort of conduct is *ungentlemanly.* The profession of law is honourable. The *wretch that brings dishonour to this profession by a course of conduct*, not befitting a gentleman, stands *accursed* in the eyes of the learned, and in the eyes of his countrymen.

"Our kind rulers have opened to us various ways, by which we can honestly and comfortably obtain our living. The time is *drawing nigh* when places of *the highest importance will be entrusted to us.* At such a time it is especially necessary that we should, by our moral, intellecual and practical abilities, show that we are fit to occupy such places. We have already begun to see instances of this high favour at the hand of our rulers. This Berar itself has, of late, received, as attaches, men that have passed successfully, through University examinations. Such instances will be, by the grace of Almighty, *multiplied in course of time.* We *must hope that the day will soon come.*"

The compiler of the Hyderabad Alman

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for a month's postponement on the ground that negotiations for a compromise were going on. The case was adjourned until the 12th December next.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* BHOJRAJ DYSAR.

Mr. Starling, instructed by the same solicitors for the Bank, moved for a month's postponement with liberty to amend the plaint as the plaintiff may be advised. The case was postponed till the 12th December next.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* BHUGUNLAL HARRIDAS.

Mr. Taylor, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement as the written statement was filed only a day previously and enquiries had to be made. Mr. F. R. Viccajee, for the defendant, consented. The case was postponed until the 28th inst.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* SORABJEE JEHANGIR FRAMJEE.

Mr. Taylor, for the Bank, asked for a postponement for two weeks, as the matter was in course of settlement. The case was postponed until the 28th inst.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* GOVIND KOWJEE MANDAY.

Mr. Starling appeared for the Bank ; there was no appearance for the defendant, who was said to be a manslutdar in the mofussil. The claim and service of summons being proved, the Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,600, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the defendant in person. Defendant produced an extract from his schedule, in which the claim of Rs. 2,100, in respect of a balance of calls, was admitted. The Court gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 2,100, with interest and costs as in the above case, and with stay of execution against the person of the defendant until the 7th December next.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* JURBAEE AND HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. The second defendant, the husband of the first, appeared in person and produced an extract from the joint schedule of himself and his wife. The joint claim being proved, a decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,100, with interest and costs, with stay of execution against the person of the first defendant until further order, and against that of the second until 7th December next.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* COWASJEE BEJONJEE MISTRY.

Mr. Starling appeared for the Bank. The defendant, head carpenter in H. M. Dockyard, admitted the claim and produced an extract from his schedule. A decree was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,400, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the person of the defendant till 7th December next.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* RAHMOO KHIMJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendant did not appear. A decree for the Bank for Rs. 4,000 was given, with interest and costs as in the above cases.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* ROOPJEE SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant produced an extract from his schedule. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 4,000, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the person of the defendant.

GOCULDAS GOPALDAS *vs.* MEETHEEBAEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff ; there was no appearance for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover from the first defendant, as the widow and heiress of the late Treeumjee Vellji, Rs. 13,404, the balance due on a bond dated 7th October 1874. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

FRAMJEE BAZONJEE DUSTOOR *vs.* HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. R. Viccajee, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the defendant. With consent a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 for principal and Rs. 1,272 for interest up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out under section 110:—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank *vs.* William Dracup. The same Bank *vs.* Bhimjee Laljee. Muchabaee, widow *vs.* Memon Osuman Jan Mahomed. Framjee, Sands and Co. *vs.* Muggonlal Dulpuram.

THE following cases were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson :—

THE NATIONAL S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED, *vs.* BALLOOBHOY VIZBHOO CUNDASS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakordass, appeared for the plaintiffs and applied for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight. He said the suit was originally against two persons, who had been in partnership, and one of them was dead. The suit was for calls, and the plaintiff's case was that the shares were taken by the firm, the remaining defendant declaring that they were the personal property of his deceased partner. The postponement was granted.

PANACHUND ASKARAM AND OTHERS *vs.* JEWANDASS MOOLJEE AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Abbas Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for plaintiffs, this case was postponed till next month, pending negociations be ween the parties for settlement.

ENFORCING SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGMENT. DEWANJODA AND OTHERS *vs.* ABDOOLLALLY KARRIMBHOY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ghanbhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs, and said the suit was taken on a Small Cause Court judgment. The defendant was ordered on the 4th November to file his written statement, and he had not filed it. He (Mr. Lang) asked his Lordship not to grant any further adjournment, but to proceed with the case at once.

His Lordship asked how an action could be brought in the High Court on a Small Cause Court judgment.

Mr. Lang said it was the practice of the Court, and it was the only means available for recovering on a Small Cause Court judgment in cases where there was no moveable property.

His Lordship said that a man, before instituting a suit, should ascertain whether his creditor was possessed of any or sufficient moveable property or not, and should take proceedings accordingly.

Mr. Lang said numerous decrees had been passed in that Court upon Small Cause Court judgments.

His Lordship—The sooner those cases are put a stop to the better. It was never the intention of the Legislature that such cases should be brought here. Two very clear cases have been decided in England on the point.

Mr. Lang asked if his Lordship would postpone the hearing so as to allow him to consider these cases and submit what arguments he might have on the point.

His Lordship—Certainly ; it is a most important question, and I shall be happy to allow you to discuss it.

The case was then postponed till Thursday next.

AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY *vs.* FAZUL NENSEY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, represented the plaintiff. The suit was on a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, and judgment was given for that amount, with interest at 9 per cent. from October 1873.

WILLIAM WATSON *vs.* ROBERT GILL.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, represented the plaintiff, and the defendant did not appear. The suit was for Rs. 1,755, balance of a trade account between the parties. Service of the summons having been served by post at Khandesh, a decree was issued for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from July 1st 1876.

A. J. MACDONALD *vs.* NOORBHOY ALLIBHOY.

In this case, in which Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. A decree was entered for Rs. 2,963-10-9, with interest from 18th September 1876, at 9 per cent., and costs.

Mr. Inverarity asked whether his Lordship would allow interest on the decree.

His Lordship said he did not think interest should be granted on decree in such cases. He had always held that it was the judgment creditor's own fault if he did not get his money. He did not mean to say that interest should not be granted on decree in some cases ; but he had seen with surprise that it was the custom of the Court to grant interest on decree almost as a matter of course in all cases.

Mr. Inverarity said it facilitated the execution of the decree because the interest allowed was less than the ordinary trade interest on the one hand, and on the other the judgment debtor would have more inducement to meet the decree at once if interest continued to run than if it was stopped.

His Lordship said he was aware of the practice of the Court, and he should not like to take upon himself to institute a new proceeding ; but he held a very strong opinion on the point, and he believed the same view was taken by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Inverarity suggested that his Lordship should consult the Chief Justice, and announce his decision afterwards.

His Lordship said perhaps the best course would be to grant the interest on decree at 6 per cent., according to the practice of the Court, in this case ; and he would speak to the Chief Justice about it.

HURRIDAS VEKRCHUND *vs.* NURSOO DHURMAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. P. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Jansardhan and Ghandibhoy, represented the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person. The suit was for Rs. 1,101 on a promissory note, and a decree was entered for that amount with interest at 9 per cent from May 1875, and stay of execution against Nursoo Dhurmajee who has filed his schedule, costs and interest on decree.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out of the list, neither party putting in an appearance :—Vishnu Ramchundra *vs.* Noorkhan Rahoo ; Narsingdas Mocltanchund *vs.* Ramchundra Bhugotidas ; Gokuldass Gopalcass *vs.* Mohunlall Koondunlall, the Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, *vs.* Nursoo Dhurmajee and another ; Gangajee Passoo *vs.* Kallijee Poonrey.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

THE following is the official list of ruling Chiefs expected to attend the Imperial Assemblage :—

NAMES OF CHIEFS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. The Nizam of the Deccan.
2. The Gaekwar of Baroda.
3. The Maharaja of Mysore.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

4. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.
5. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore G.C.S.I.
6. The Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
7. The Maharaja of Rewah, G.C.S.I.
8. The Raja of Dhar.
9. The Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch.)
10. The Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch.)
11. The Maharaja of Oorcha (Three.)
12. The Maharaj of Duttia.
13. The Nawab of Jowrah.
14. The Raja of Lunawara.
15. The Raja of Rampthur.
16. The Maharaja of Chirtaree.
17. The Maharaja of Punna, K.C.S.I.
18. The Maharaja of Adjeygurh.
19. The Maharaja of Bejawar.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.

18. The Maharaja of Oodeypoor or Meywar.
19. The Maharaja of Jeypoor, G.C.S.I.
20. The Maharaja of Jodhpoor or Marwar, G.C.S.I.
21. The Maharao Raja of Boondee.
22. The Maharaja of Kerowlie.
23. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
24. The Nawab of Tonk.
25. The Maharaja of Kishengurh.
26. The Maharao Raja of Ulwur.
27. The Rana of Dholepoor.
28. The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawur.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

29. The Raja of Kolhapoor.
30. The Rao of Kutch.
31. The Maharaja of Edur.
32. Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpoor.
33. The Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur.
34. The Dewan of Pahlunpoor.
35. The Raja of Rajpeepla.
36. The Nawab of Radhunpoor.
37. The Raj Saheb of Dungdra.
38. The Raja of Chota Oodeypoor.
39. The Raja of Barrie.
40. The Rana of Loonawarra.
41. The Nawab Sahee of Balasinore.
42. The Raja of Sounth.
The Nawab of Junjeera.
The Nawab of Joonaghur and Sir Dessaee of Sawantwaree.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

43. The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
44. The Raja of Cochin, K.C.S.I.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

No list of Chiefs expected at the Assemblage has been received from the Punjab, but probably all these will attend :—

45. The Nawab of Bhawulpoor.
46. The Raja of Jheend, G.C.S.I.
47. The Raja of Nabha.
48. The Raja of Mandi.
49. The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
50. The Raja of Pureedkote.
51. The Raja of Chumba.
52. The Sirdar of Kulsia.
53. The Nawab of Putowdie.
54. The Nawab of Loharoo.
55. The Nawab of Dojana.
56. The Raja of Gooleria.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

57. The Nawab of Rampoor.
58. The Raja of Tehri (Gurhwal).

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

59. The Raja of Kharond.
60. The Raja of Sonpur.
61. The Raja of Rairakhol.
62. The Raja of Bamra.
63. The Makant of Kondka.
64. The Mahant of Nandgaon.
The Rajah of Chinkhadon.
The Raj of Kalgurh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Ruling Chiefs not entitled to salutes and not receiving a return visit from the Viceroy :—

Raja of Beronda.
Jageerdar of Paldeo.
Jageerdar of Jori.
Jageerdar of Alipoora.

LIST OF NOBLES OTHER THAN RULING CHIEFS EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., Minister of the Baroda State.
2. Nawab Mir Kamal-u-din Hassain Khan, of Baroda.
3. Sirdar Mir Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Baroda.
4. Sirdar Anand Rao Viswas Rao Mane, of Baroda.
5. Sirdar Khosal Rao Sirkay, of Baroda.
6. Sirdar Jageeva Rao Jegtap, of Baroda.
7. Sirdar Balwant Rao Mane, of Baroda.
8. Sirdar Daulat Rao Mane, of Baroda.
9. Sirdar Anand Rao Gackwad, of Baroda.
10. Sirdar Balwant Rao Ghatkay, of Baroda.
11. Naib Dewan Vinayek Rao Kirtane, of Baroda.
12. Darakdar Chintamon Rao Muzumdar of Baroda.
13. Furnavis Macho Rao Ramchandra, of Baroda.
14. Vakil Raghunath Rao, of Baroda.
15. Ganpat Rao Mahajan, of Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

16. Maharaja Rama Chandra Deo of Jeypore.
17. Rao Ghungadhara Rama Rao, Zemindar of Pittapur.
18. Raja Velugoti Kumara Yachama Nayudu, of Venkatagiri.
19. Dewan Kumara Venkatappa Nayudu, Zemindar of Kalahastri, C.S.I.
20. Raja Sivasoon Mukha Rao, of Sundoor.
21. Nawab Futteh Ali Khan Badin, of Bangapalle.
22. Mutta Vijava Raghunatha Katama Nachiyar, Zemindarni of Shivaganga.
23. Jagadvera Ramakumara Ettappa Nayaker, Zemindar of Ettiapuram.
24. Raja Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

25. The Raja of Cooch Behar.
26. Maharaja Luchmessur Singh Bhadur, of Dherbhanga.
27. Maharaj Mohesher Bux Singh, of Doomrson.
28. Maharaja Krishna Protap Sahee Bahadur, of Hatwa.
29. Maharaja Sir Jey Mungal Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
30. Raja Hurbulleb Narain Singh, of Sombanaa.
31. The Maharaja of Burdwan.
32. Babu Degumber Mitter, C.S.I.
33. Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur.
34. Raja Narendra Krishna.
35. Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bhadur.
36. Nawab Abdul Gunney, C.S.I.
37. Nawab Syud Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
38. Nawab Syud Muhammad Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur
39. Eldest son of King of Oudh.
40. Eldest of Nawab Nazim.
41. Head of Mysore Family.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

42. The Maharaja of Benares.
43. Nawab Syad Ali Shah, of Sardhana.
44. Nawab Syad Ali Khan, of Karnal.
45. Nawab Mohamed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., of Pahasu.
46. Raja Tikam Singh, of Mursan, C. S. I.
47. Raja Ranbir Singh.
48. Maharaja Mahendra Singh, of Bhadawar.
49. Raja Partab Singh, of Awa.
50. Nawab Tajamul Hussin Khan.
51. Raja Hardeo Baksh, C. S. I.
52. Raja Udit Narain Singh.
53. Raja Lachman Singh of Kerauli.
54. Raja Ram Partab Singh, of Mainpuri.
55. Raja Hira Singh, of Eka.
56. Raja Reghunath Singh, of Rora.
57. Raja Jaswant Rao, of Lukna, C. S. I.
58. Raja Lekendar Singh, of Partapnar.
59. Rani Balasi.
60. Raja Lilsuk Rai, of Bilram.
61. Raja Kushal Singh, of Rajaur.
62. Raja Ram Chandar Singh, of Rampur.
63. Raja Jagat Singh, of Tajpor.
64. Raja Kilka Parshad.
65. Raja Jagan Nath Singh, of Powayan.
66. Raja Lal Ram Partab Singh, of Manda.
67. Raja Tejbal Singh of Dacya.
68. Raja Bampat Singh, of Berah.
69. Rani Lachman Singh, of Asothar.
70. Raja Lala Sheo Ram Singh of Urgal.
71. Nawab Ahmad Hosain Khan.
72. Raja Mahesh Narain, of Raja Bazar.
73. Raja Hur Dut Dube, of Lanapur or Badlapur.
74. Raja Jai Kishen Das, C. S. I.
75. Raja Mahadeo Chand, of Gopalpur.
76. Raja Rudra Partab Singh, of Unalia.
77. Raja Uday Narain Mal, of Majhauli.
78. Raja Kishen Partab Bahadur Sahai, of Tamkoli.
79. Raja Ram Singh, of Bansi.
80. Raja Mahesh Sida Buksh Singh, of Basti.
81. Raja Bhawani Ghulam Pal, of Mahuli.
82. Raja Bhup Indar Bahadur Singh, of Kantil.
83. Rani Be Sin Kunwar, of Agori Barhar.
84. Raja Udit Narain Singh of Singrauli.
85. Rani Pirthi Raj Kunwar, of Bijawgath.
86. Raja Mahammad Salamat Khan.
87. Raja Shumbu Narain Singh.
88. Raja Shiva Prasada, C.S.I.
89. Raja Thakur Parshad Narain Deoji, of Haldi.
90. Raja Kesho Rao Dinkar, of Gursarai.
91. Raja Ran Mast Singh, of Katehra.
92. Raja Man Singh, of Rampur.
93. Raja Rup Sah of Jagannaspur.
94. Raja Gajandar Bali, of Kodela.
95. Raja Paup Singh, of Hardui.
96. Raja Parachat, of Baona.
97. Raja Shoraj Singh, C.S.I.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

No list has been received, but the number will probably be large.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDH.

98. Mirza Mossaffa Ali Hydar Bahadur.
99. Mirza Dara Sitwar Bahadur.
100. Mirza Soliman Kadr Bahadur.
101. Mirza Khurm Bukht Bahadur.
102. Mirza Azimushan Bahadur.
103. Mirza Rafiushan Bahadur.
104. Nawab Sir Mohsimdaula Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
105. Nawab Mumtezdaula Bahadur.
106. Nawab Azmatdaula Bahadur.
107. Nawab Mirza Ali Kadr Bahadur.
108. The Honorable the Maharaja Sir Dirgbijay Singh, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur.
109. Lal Trilokinath Singh, of Mehudona.
110. Raja Shinpal Singh, of Morarman.
111. Raja Han-ant Singh, of Kalikankar.
112. Raja Hanjeo Bala Singh, C.S.I., of Katiari.
113. Raja Madhu Singh, of Amethi.
114. Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, of Mahumdabad.
115. Rana Shanker Baksh Singh, of Khajurgaon.
116. Raja Farzand Ali Khan, of Jehangirabad.
117. Raja Anrudh Singh, of Oel.
118. Raja Jagmohan Singh, of Chandapur.
119. Raja Indar Bikram Sah, of Khairagarh.
120. Raja Chandrasekar, of Sirondi.
121. Raja Shere Bahadur Singh, of Kamiar.
122. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, of Salempur.
123. Raja Sarabjit Singh, of Ramnagar.
124. Captain Gulab Singh, of Bela-Bela.
125. Sirdar Antar Singh, of ditto.
126. Sirdar Narain Singh, of ditto.
127. Babu Ajit Singh, of Tirol.
128. Mir Ghazaffar Hussin, of Pirpur.
129. Mir Bakar Husain, of ditto.
130. Mirza Abas Beg, of Baragaon.
131. Darogha Mir Wajid Ali, of Ahmaman.
132. Sahibzada Sahadeo Singh.
133. Sirdar Bikrama Singh.
134. Mirza Agha Ali Khan Bahadur.
135. Diwan Mathura Das.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

136. Raja Janoji Bhonsla.
137. Raja Sulliman Shah.
138. Rao Saheb Nana Ahir Rao.
139. Ahiloji Ahir Rao.
140. Krishna Rao Goojar.
141. Raghoji Rao Mohite.
142. Ragoba Mohite.
143. Madho Rao Gangadhar Chitnavis.
144. Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand.
145. Babu Bulvant Rao.
146. Govind Rao Krishna Bhaskote.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BRITISH BURMAH.

147 to 158. Twelve principal leading Natives from various parts of the Province.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF MYSORE.

159 to 176. Six members of the Maharaja's family and about 12 petty nobles and native gentlemen.

STRANGE HANDS AT CARDS.

(All the Year Round.)

ONE of the monthly periodicals, the pages of which usually contain a little gossip concerning the game of whist and other card games, in the form either of original communications, or notices to correspondents, inserted about three years ago, a letter from a gentleman at Dundee, on a subject which whist-players recognised as coming among the curiosities of their favour to game—viz., the chance which sometimes brings together a remarkable group of cards in one of the hands dealt out. He said : "One of the most extraordinary incidents, in connection with whist, I daresay, you ever heard of, occurred here this week. Four gentlemen of the highest respectability, with whom I am well acquainted, were playing at whist last Wednesday evening. They had been playing about a couple of hours, when one of them, after having dealt, found his hand to consist of the whole thirteen trumps. Two packs of cards were used alternately all the time, and this occurred with one of them, after being shuffled, and cut, in the usual way."

The question at once suggests itself, were the cards really well shuffled, so as to do away with any special classification which they had previously undergone ? If they formed a new pack arranged systematically ; if they had not been shuffled since the playing of some one of the more peculiar games at cards ; if they had been used by children to place side by side for the production of some fanciful or pictorial display—then the finding of (say) all the hearts at distances of exactly four cards apart, so as to give out all thirteen to the dealer, could easily be accounted for. But, here, the name of the informant was given, together with the evening and the locality of the play, furnishing much guarantee that no hoax or exaggeration was perpetrated. Besides this, we know that such a coincidence can occur ; and mathematicians, or at least arithmeticians, have devoted no small amount of attention to a determination of the chances for and against its occurrence. Not very long ago, in London, four gentlemen sat down to whist, and, in cutting for partners, cut or turned up the four aces. Of course, for the purpose of the game, another process of cutting was necessary, and there was an end of the matter; but the fact, thus placed on record, affords a second instance of the occurrence of something which in its nature was exceedingly improbable.

One recorded example of strange hands at cards was testified in a very complete way, to remove all doubt of the good faith of the narrator. Thirteen years ago, in the military cantonments at Jubbulpore, in the East Indies, five officers of her Majesty's Ninety-first Foot were assembled, four playing at whist and one looking on. A brief narrative was written in the names of, and signed by, all five officers—comprising the lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two ensigns of the regiment, and transmitted to the editor of a London weekly newspaper. The cards used on this occasion had been played with before, and were shuffled and cut in the usual way. When all the fifty-two cards had been dealt out and the hands were looked at, the combinations were such as might well astonish the players. The dealer was found to have all the thirteen trumps (spades) ; his partner had eleven clubs ; his antagonist on the left hand had twelve hearts ; and he on the right hand twelve diamonds ! In so far as the dealer's hand containing all the thirteen trumps, we have already noticed an instance of this kind ; but the extraordinary thing is that each of the other three hands was made up so very nearly of one suit only. There was a fair probability, for example, that the dealer's partner (all the spades being held by the dealer himself) would have nearly equal numbers of clubs, hearts, and diamonds, four or five of each, but that he should have so many as eleven of one suit was certainly not to be expected. And so of the other two hands ; there was a combination of improbabilities so extraordinary, as to make the odds enormous against such a phenomenon occurring in actual play.

Mr. Babbage, or some other expert mathematician, once set himself the nice little sum of calculating the number of different ways in which the fifty-two cards of a pack can be distributed among four players, thirteen to each, taking every possible combination and permutation. It would be no use to present the answer here in a long row of figures, for no one can realise to himself what such a numerical array really conveys ; nor would it be much better to play with the words billions and trillions, seeing that these are more words and nothing more to most of us ; but the following illustration is more likely to be appreciated by the unlearned many ; "If the entire population of the earth, taken at one thousand millions of persons, were to deal the cards incessantly, day and night, for one hundred millions of years, at the rate of a deal by each person a minute, they would not have exhausted the one hundred thousandth part of the number of essentially different ways in which the cards can be so distributed." We know what Dominie Sampson's exclamation would have been if he had read or heard this.

Examples come in from various quarters illustrative of this curious subject. The Westminster papers, devoted chiefly to chess and whist, give the following, which we quote verbatim, lest we mine the exact meaning of the technical terms employed :—"Four years ago I cut into a rubber at the Union Club of Boulogne. I dealt myself a quaint minor in trumps, and my partner a huitieme major ; the cards had been played with—that is, had been shuffled and cut more than once. Last year, at the same establishment, I dealt the twenty-six red cards between my partner and myself, and all the black to our opponents." This last was a very remarkable deal, and the odds against such a combination must be large indeed. A multitude of questions has been propounded from time to time as to the probability, or rather improbability, of certain cards being held in certain hands ; and such questions can be answered by those who have patience to go into the calculations. Here is one : "If I have six trumps, and one of my antagonists the turn up, what are the odds against my partner holding all the other six ?" Here it has been found that the odds would be sixteen hundred and eight to one. But this is quite a humble number compared with that which is involved in the Dundee example ; for calculation has shown that the odds are a hundred and sixty thousand millions to one against any whist-player having all the thirteen trumps in his hand at one time. Improbable as it is, nevertheless, we have evidence of its actual occurrence twice within ten years, at Jubbulpore and at Dundee. This shows what a fund-mental difference there is between improbability and impossibility.

The number of strange and exceptional hands at cards which have actually been held is very large ; but comparatively few of them are publicly known, either because the players do not deem it worth while to put them in print, or because they like to keep the publications having a relatively small circulation. One is known as the "Yarborough hand." The (or an) Earl of Yarborough once held a hand containing no card above a nine, and had reason to remember it on account of some heavy betting that was going on. Ever after that he held himself ready to bet one thousand guineas to one guinea against such a hand being held again. A practised arithmetician could tell that the odds are somewhat larger than the Earl supposed ; and yet the hand has been held sufficiently often to obtain for it a distinctive name. One whist-player noted that he held the king of hearts six times running, or in six successive deals. The odds against such a coincidence can be exactly calculated, but we have not the figures at hand. Another recorded instance relates to the game of bizique, not to whist ; but it serves equally well as an illustration. Two players cutting for deal both cut aces ; they tried again, and both cut kings ; they cut again a third time, and here appeared two knaves. As a bezique pack consists of only thirty-two cards—all the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being rejected—the improbability of such a coincidence is not so great as in a whist-pack of fifty-two cards ; nevertheless, the odds are calculated to be five thousand to one against the occurrence of this particular event. A whist-player would sometimes give much to know how many honours are held by his partner ; a fact which, of course, in honourable contest, he can only guess approximately by the course of the play. Nevertheless, calculators, especially the mathematician Demoivere, have estimated numerous probabilities in connection with the four honours of each suit. Such questions as these have been answered : "What are the odds against the dealer and his partner having all the honours between them ?" And what against their holding three honours but not the fourth ? What are the odds against the other two players holding four, and against holding three ?" Without going into particulars, we may say that the odds, in these supposed instances, range from thirteen against seven, up to twenty-three against one.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, whose numerous works on astronomy are so well known, has gone at some length into this subject of strange games at cards ; his mathematical attainments enable him to do readily that which would be formidable to less practised hands. We stated, in a former paragraph, that expert calculators can name the odds against the dealer having all the thirteen trumps in his own hand. Mr. Proctor has done this, and has shown how little we may expect ever to hear of such a thing again ; and yet, in the Jubbulpore instance, we have seen that he only did this take place, but that two of the other three hands each contained so many as twelve of one suit. We know that in actual play, a long suit in one hand is accompanied by some other long suit in one of the other hands, or perhaps in all ; but such surprising combinations as the above may well scare us a little. One recorded instance relates, not to thirteen cards of the same suit being held at one time, but to one suit coming up trumps thirteen times in succession. This occurred with spades trumps ; it was noticed because one of the players had a notion that he was always unlucky when spades were trumps, and this made him all the more impressed with the strange repetition of that per cuiiar trump-suit. Mr. Proctor found that the odds were more than thirty millions to one against spades thus turning up thirteen times in succession. This is pretty well ; but it is nothing to the row of figures that would be necessary to give the odds against two whist-players, the dealer and his partner, holding all the twenty-six red cards, and their antagonists all the twenty-six black. Such a deal, as we have seen, actually occurred in practice ; and this will compel computer set himself to ascertain the odds against such an extremely improbable combination ever occurring again. It was stupendous—a figure eight followed by fourteen zeros or ciphers ; in familiar language, eight hundred millions of millions to one against the event !

There is a spider's-web comparison, by Mr. Proctor, which we will notice, to show how ingeniously he tries to assist plain-going folks to understand these amazing numbers. Treating of the number of possible ways in which the fifty-two cards of a pack may be dealt out to the four players, he bids us imagine that a filament of a spider's web is only one millionth of an inch in thickness ; that such filaments are arranged side by side in close contact ; and that these millions in every inch are continued from the earth to the principal star in the constellation Centaur ; even then the total number of filaments will only be a mere fraction of the number of deal-variations he was treating of. In another case, relating to the possible number of arrangements of all the cards in a pack (not the same thing as the distribution in dealing) he imagined a phalanx of little cubes, each only one-millionth of an inch in the length of each side ; he calculated how many of such cubes would be required to equal the number he was concerned with, and he found that if the tiny cubes were packed together in a giant cube, this giant cube would equal, in the length of each of its sides, seven thousand times the distance from the earth to the sun

One of the quaint modes of illustrating these almost inconceivable quantities, already noticed, is by showing how long a time all the people in the world would be employed in dealing cards if they did nothing else, and outlived the Wandering Jew in vitality, in order that the deals should reach a certain number. This reminds us to say that inveterate whist-players do sometimes continue dealing and playing, without sleep and with only snatches of food, throughout an extraordinary number of hours. In a short obituary notice of a whist-player, who died a year or two ago, it is stated that this gentleman (Mr. Blank we will call him) formed one of several players who sat down to whist on a Saturday evening. Some left when the clock struck twelve, the midnight hour ; other continued through Sunday and Sunday night, and then some had to go to business ; some of the remainder continued at it Monday and Monday night, a few throughout Tuesday and Tuesday night ; and on Wednesday morning Mr. Blank and one companion were still there, playing double-dummy. Tradition declares that Mr. "Blank grew a beard" during this protracted sitting.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
SHEPTON MALLET PALE ALE, bottled by LEONARD COX & CO., at Rs. 4½ per dozen Quarts.
Also,
Best DEVONSHIRE CYDER, by WARD & SON, at Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition. Our "*In Bond*" Prices are :—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...	Rs. 16-3	Rs. 17-0
** Two Stars..	,, 18-2	,, 19-0
*** Three Stars.	,, 22-0	,, 23-0
**** Four Stars.	,, 25-12	,, 27-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD. A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867.....	All charges included ...	,, 43-12 ,, 46-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, ONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapped Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester : Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaon State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wardah State Railway.
Hinkol State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
South and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Pun

lection of silver plate belonging to the different City Companies, consisting of cups, flagons, candelabra and gigantic salvers.

His Royal Highness wore a Field-Marshal's uniform with the insignia of the Star of India.

Grace was said by the Lord Mayor's Chaplain.

During dinner, the band, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, played a selection of favourite airs. The vocalists were Messrs. Baxter, [illegible], Costes Carter, Taylor, Montem, Smith, Wilson and Chaplin Henry.

After the "loving cup" had been given—

The Lord Mayor, on rising to propose the first toast, was loudly cheered. He said—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have the privilege to-night of proposing as the first toast of the evening the health of the Sovereign Lady of these realms, and I am quite sure that all here to-night are sufficiently loving subjects to drink it loyally and lovingly. (Cheers.) I have leave to propose the Health of Her Majesty the Queen." (Loud cheers followed by the National Anthem).

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said,—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have now to propose what, if his Royal Highness will permit me so to call it, is the toast of the evening (cheers)—it is "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales." (Loud cheers.) On the 11th of October last their Royal Highnesses left the shores of England in the good ship Serapis for his Indian tour; and I can assure his Royal Highness that the prayers of all England went with him for his safe return. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness has passed most triumphantly through that great and important journey. He has visited, I believe, nearly every spot of the Imperial dominion in India. He has seen great kingdoms and tributaries, and they have one and all welcomed him in a way that his genisity, his bonhommie, and all that go to make up his Royal nature fully entitled him to anticipate. (Cheers.) In the answer to the address which the citizens of London presented to him to-day his Royal Highness thanked Almighty God for his preservation during the progress of that extended and interesting journey. His Royal Highness was not only exposed in India to the venemous reptiles whose sting is fatal, but in some of the districts through which he passed fanaticism prevails to a great extent; but notwithstanding all those dangers, he passed triumphantly through India, and returned to our shores and to his home on the 11th inst. with, I believe, better health than he had when he left us. The visit of his Royal Highness to India was most important, and cannot fail to be productive of the best results. It will be a great thing in the future when his Royal Highness ascends the Throne of these realms—though I trust in God the day may be far distant—it will be a great thing for his Royal Highness that he should have that knowledge of the habits, manners, and customs of the people of India that will enable him to govern them well; and that knowledge he could not have had but for his visit to India. (Cheers.) With these few words I beg to propose the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) Now I turn to another part of my toast—the Princess of Wales (lond cheers)—that illustrious and beautiful lady who sits on my left (Loud cheers.) From the day on which she first landed in England up to the present moment we have always looked upon her as one of the most loving of human beings. (Cheers.) When she landed she became there and then the adopted daughter of England, and from that time to this she has been an example to all the women of England as a wife and as a mother and as a lady. (Cheers.) I feel that no words I can offer to this great company can do justice in your estimation to those great virtues for which the Princess of Wales is so distinguished. I beg to propose "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales." (Loud cheers). His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will do us the honour to reply to this toast.

The toast was received with all the honours, followed by the new national song, "Welcome to our Prince, by Mr. Wilford Morgan, words by F. Enoch, music specially composed by Sir Julius Benedict.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheering, said,—My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am deeply touched by the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has proposed this toast, and by the exceedingly cordial way in which this large and distinguished assemblage has been pleased to receive it. I have very reason to feel deeply grateful for the kind manner in which the Lord Mayor has alluded to my late long and interesting journey in India. I need hardly assure him or those who hear me that that journey was one which for a long time I had contemplated. It is one which I have performed with the greatest pleasure and interest, and one which I shall always look back to with the greatest possible gratification to myself. (Cheers.) My stay in that vast Empire was, unfortunately, too short for me to have gathered from it all the valuable information I should have desired, but at the same time although I spent but four months in India, I think I travelled about 10,000 miles during that time, and visited certainly the most interesting and most remarkable spots in India. (Cheers.) Although, as I have said, my sojourn in that country was unfortunately but of short duration, I know I have gathered much valuable information which I am sure I should not have been able to acquire had I not visited that country. (Cheers.) From the moment I arrived at Bombay in the Serapis till the day when I left it on the 13th of March I was received by all classes of the community, high and low, with the kindest and most hospitable feelings. (Cheers.) I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the Native Princes and the Native population for the way in which they received me. It would have been, perhaps, remarkable, being of a different nationality and a different religion from us, if they had received me in a lukewarm manner; but although it is not in the Eastern nature to receive Europeans with that enthusiasm which is the custom of our Northern climes, I was received with a kindness which left a lasting impression on my mind, and which afforded a sure sign and proof that the Indian Empire is not disloyal to the Queen of these realms. (Loud cheers.) As a matter of great interest to such as are fond of travel, and no doubt many of those whom I now address are so, I can recommend nothing more strongly than that they should pay a visit to India. (Cheers.) Men of all professions will be gratified—the naturalist, the geographer, the sportsman, the artist, the antiquarian, and last, but not least, the agriculturist. (Loud cheers.) The more Englishmen travel in India the more knowledge they will gain of that country—far more than if they read books on the subject for years a long year. (Cheers.) The theme of mine is a large one, and it is not my intention this evening to trespass with a long speech on the subject. Indeed, it would be out of place, and I certainly should not think it right to weary you on this occasion; but I am glad of the opportunity of mentioning that I had on many occasions the great advantage of seeing a good deal of our Army and Navy during my absence from England. Much has been said by croakers of their want of efficiency; but as far as my experience goes—from what I have seen, and from the observations and remarks of those who were with me—I think we may be quite satisfied that the troops in India and the ships that guard our shores are in every respect in the highest state of efficiency. (Cheers.) I had the opportunity of witnessing a review of 18,000 men at Delhi, and I am sure I shall always forget the favourable impression they made upon me. Such a body of men as the Native troops showed themselves to be were worth seeing—they were most splendid men in every respect; and the English troops which garrison all parts of our Indian Empire are in the highest efficiency. With regard to the Navy, I had the opportunity within four months of seeing four Squadrons—the Indian Squadron, the Flying Squadron, the Mediterranean Squadron, and the Channel Squadron. Not being a naval man myself, I should not, perhaps, make any remarks on this subject as I might be corrected by my brother, who is a naval man (a laugh); but, as far as I could see, using the eyes of a landsman, I must say I think the First Lord of the Admiralty may be proud of the state of the Royal Navy. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I will not trespass on your attention by any further remarks this evening. I can assure you and all my countrymen that it was well worth travelling 25,000 miles, not only to gain the interesting information I have acquired, but to come back to one's home and be received in so kind a manner. (Loud cheers.) Before I sit down I must also thank the Lord Mayor for the very kind manner in which he has proposed the health of the Princess. After what he has said, and the kind way in which the toast of her health was received, I need not assure you that she is deeply gratified by the kind way in which she has been received for the last 3 years, and that she always takes the greatest interest in everything that concerns the greatness and prosperity of her adopted country. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said,—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—My next toast is one which will be most acceptable to the company, because it embraces part of a toast which is usually given in connexion with that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but on this occasion is divided in order that we may give it the greater honour—and that is, "The other members of the Royal family." (Cheers.) To-night we are honoured by the presence of almost all the "other members of the Royal family." (Cheers.) In fact, I think I may say we assemble to-night under the roof of this ancient Guildhall more Royal personages than we ever had the honor of entertaining in the City of London before. (Cheers.) They have responded most kindly to the invitation of the citizens of London, and I can assure them we have been actuated by the high respect we entertain for their character and the genial natures which they all possess. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will a few months hence be on board his ship undertaking the duties which belong to him as a captain in the Royal Navy. I am sure that our hearts will go with him upon his voyage and we shall be pleased to watch his progress on the waters over which we rule. The Duke of Cambridge is also here, but I shall have to allude to him more particularly in giving the next toast. We have also the honour of having with us to-night the Princess Mary—a lady who is associated in my best thoughts as a lady conspicuous for all that is most amiable and good in womanhood. (Cheers.) We are greatly indebted to the members of the Royal family for coming among us on this interesting occasion, and I am sure we shall all drink their health with the respect and cordiality which they deserve. (Cheers.) I grive you "The Health of the other members of the Royal family," and request the Duke of Edinburgh to reply to this toast. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who was cordially received, said,—My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to return my best thanks on behalf of the members of the Royal Family for the kind way in which you have responded to the toast of their health, so kindly proposed by the Lord Mayor. This is a day my Lord Mayor, which to all the members of the Royal Family is a most gratifying one—to witness the reception which has been given to the Prince of Wales on his return home by his fellow-citizens of London. (Cheers.) It is not my province on this occasion to detain you long in responding to this toast, but there were some words which fell from my brother on which I should like to touch. The Prince of Wales has been a great traveller, and he has seen a great deal both of the Army and of the Navy of England. I do not wish to trench on the subject which so appropriately belongs to my distinguished relative (the Duke of Cambridge), but I must say a word or two upon this point. It was natural for the Prince of Wales to speak upon the subject of the Army which he saw in India, but he also alluded to the profession to which I have the honour to belong. I must qualify the statement he made that he was liable to be brought up by me for anything he might say in regard to the Navy, but this I will say—the Navy is in good heart. Many of the ships I have had the honour to command, and during two voyages across the Atlantic in a steamship, and I maintain that the officers and men of the Royal Navy yield to none in the personal affection they feel for me. (Cheers.) I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the kind words you have used in regard to myself in connexion with this toast, and for the true spirit of the hospitality you have shown which is to welcome the coming guest and to speed the parting one. (Cheers and a laugh.)

The Lord Mayor.—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies and gentlemen,—My next toast, dear to the hearts of every Englishman, is, the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." You have it upon the authority of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh that the Army and Navy are efficient in all our Dependencies which they have visited. We know that the Army and the Navy are all that Englishmen can desire. We have that confidence in the Army and the Navy of our day that our forefathers had in the past, and we are quite sure that if the occasion should arise they would be as successful in achieving great victories as they were in former times. The Reserve Forces are of ourselves, and I am sure they will not be behind the Army if ever they be called on to act. I call on the Duke of Cambridge to reply for the Army and the Reserve Forces. The great attention which the noble Duke has always paid to the wants of the soldiers of England has endeared him to the Army. (Cheers.) With the Navy I associate the name of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Ward Hunt. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was much cheered, said,—My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I feel extremely proud to be called upon to respond for the service I have the honour to represent on this occasion—the more so as it gives me the opportunity in the name of the service of welcoming home to his native land his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (cheers), after his unexampled and prosperous travels in India. (Cheers.) I feel proud to hear from his lips the compliment which he has paid to the Army in whatever part of the world he has seen it; and I feel grateful to him that he has been enabled to couple the compliment he has paid to the Native Army of India with that distinguished officer, Lord Napier of Magdala, who is about to return to this country (cheers) with renewed reputation as a great and distinguished General. I beg to thank you for the high honour you have done me in associating my name with the Army and the Reserve Forces. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ward Hunt,—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords ladies, and gentlemen,—I rise to return thanks for that part of the toast which relates to the Navy. In these days we live in times of transition as regards the types of ships of war. But whatever transition there may be as to those great machines which are constructed for the purposes of the Navy, there is no transition as regards the spirit and gallantry of the Service. (Cheers.) I believe that our naval service will be prepared if occasion requires it to maintain the honour of our flag as our forefathers did in the days of old. It affords me great satisfaction to hear, and I am sure the officers of the Navy will read with high appreciation, the handsome testimony which His Royal Highness has borne to the efficiency of the Service. I may be allowed, perhaps, on this occasion to acknowledge the gracious consideration His Royal Highness has shown to the members of that Service whenever he has been brought in contact with them. Communications have reached me in many instances of the beneficent character of those relations, and if anything could add to that spirit of loyalty and of personal attachment to the Queen which has always subsisted among the members of the naval profession, it would be the relations which have been brought about between His Royal Highness the Heir-Apparent to the Throne and the members of the naval service in that progress he has made in visiting Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) I thank you and this distinguished company for the way in which you have given and received this toast. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—The last toast in the list of the evening has been intrusted to my care, and it affords me the greatest pleasure in proposing it. It is one, I feel sure, that will be most cordially received by this large assembly—it is "The health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London." I can assure the Lord Mayor that, if I may act as spokesman for all here assembled to-night, we return him thanks for the kind and hospitable manner in which he has received us. I know how many duties the Lord Mayor has to discharge during his yearly tenure of office. It would be out of place in me to make any remarks personal to the Lord Mayor; but I cannot sit down without assuring him how proud I feel of his reception this evening, and how highly I value the privilege I have enjoyed of being for 13 years a citizen of London and a freeman of many Guilds of the City (Loud cheers.) I beg to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London."

The toast was drunk with loud cheers, and briefly acknowledged by the Lord Mayor. This brought the proceedings at the banquet to a conclusion.

At the conclusion of the Banquet, the Great Hall was cleared for dancing, the Royal Party, meanwhile, retiring. On their return the Prince of Wales danced in a quadrille with the Lady Mayoress; the Lord Mayor with the Princess of Wales; the Duke of Edinburgh with the Duchess of Sutherland; and the Duke of Teck with Miss Cotton, daughter of the Lord Mayor, to the music of the band of the Royal Artillery and that of the Grenadier Guards. Dancing was still being maintained with great spirit at 2 o'clock.

The Prince passed *The Times* office, on his return to Marlborough-house, at seven minutes past 1 this morning. His own carriage was now first of the three belonging to Marlborough-house, and was immediately preceded and followed by the escort of Household Cavalry. The carriages of the other members of the Royal Family followed close upon the Prince's party.

THE STATE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following letter from Sir Henry Havelock, in defence of his remarks on this subject, is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—As it appears from inquiries I have made subsequently to Lord George Hamilton's answer to me on May 12, that some considerable time may elapse before the papers relative to the officering of the Indian native army are laid before the House of Commons, I would ask you to allow me a few words on the subject through your columns. Had the papers been refused, it was my intention to have called attention to the subject, and taken the judgment of the House upon it at the earliest day that the chances of the ballot would have allowed. As they have been granted, it is, of course, necessary to await their production.

But, intermediately, I would desire to remove some misapprehension which, it appears, exists as to the purport of my observations on May 5. That the native army has of late years been brought into a high state of peace efficiency, nobody who is in communication with those who have recently seen it can doubt; that the men are of fine physique and selected from more martial races than before the Mutiny, and that their discipline and morale is excellent, their drill something quite remarkable and their dress and equipment much improved, one hears on all hands. But all this, though satisfactory as far as it goes, is entirely beside the sole and only question I have attempted to raise, viz.—Can an army of Asiatics—who confessedly require more leading and personal example of officers than our men—be said to be soundly organised when it has but seven British officers to a regiment, when this principle has been applied to the whole army, and when there exists absolutely no reserve of officers besides those with the regiments to draw upon to meet casualties?

If this principle is sound, then how does it happen that thirty-five officers are not considered too many for a British regiment, composed of what is, without any invidious comparison, obviously better stuff? How does it happen, moreover, that in every campaign the Indian army has been employed in since it was officered on the Fergusson system, immediately on a regiment going into the field, it has been reinforced by from six to twelve European officers beyond its ordinary complement; so that Probyn's and Fane's Horse took to China in 1861 seventeen and eighteen British officers each; and on the expedition to Abyssinia the same thing was carried to an extent that compelled Lord Sandhurst, then Commander-in-Chief in India, to represent officially that the donudation of the regiments left behind was such that if any more officers were wanted for that campaign they must be taken from England, and not from India?

It is no exaggeration to say that under the present system it requires the British officers of three regiments to make one regiment fit for the field. This is all very well so long as we are only engaged in small expeditions; but how if it were necessary to put all the available force of India on the frontier together? Where would the additional officers come from then?

The advocates of the present system will say, "from the British regiments." But the British regiments would in that case require all their own officers themselves. And no man who knows native troops will say that young English officers, suddenly put to them, unacquainted with their language, ignorant of their peculiarities, are as well suited to do justice to the men and to themselves as officers trained and brought up with them.

And all this leaves aside altogether the increased casualties produced by modern breechloading fire. The German regiments which went into Mars la Tour and Gravelotte battles with sixty to sixty-five officers each (regiments of three battalions) lost in many instances thirty-five and forty officers each. The French lost in the same proportion. What, then, would be the condition of an Indian army that took the field with seven officers to a battalion only, and these all mounted officers, if exposed to such fire? Is it too much to say that one heavy day's fighting would probably reduce it to a leaderless, disorganised rabble? Let those of long and varied Indian officering in this country who recollect what the native regiments were after the pounding of Ferozeshah and Sobraon and Chillianwalla. Let them tell the public if this state of things would have been improved if they had had but seven officers each, and if those casualties had been superadded the destructive element of modern breechloading rifle fire. And who is to guarantee the Indian army against this? Why, even the Persian and Chinese troops have breechloaders now-a-days.

Sir, it is as a friend, and a sincere friend, of the Indian army that I have endeavoured to excite public interest on this question. All those who heard me in the House of Commons on May 5 perfectly understood that it was of the defective system alone that I spoke. But, as I understand that an erroneous opinion has got abroad—among those who judge only from imperfectly-reported versions of what I did say—I hasten to express as publicly as possible that nothing would give me greater pain or regret than to be supposed to have insinuated one word that could reflect on the officers of the noble Indian army. My best times were spent among them—since the day when as a boy in 1838 I saw the army cross the Sutlej at Ferozepore for the first Afghan campaign. I served with them almost continuously from 1836 to 1859; and though I have not seen them since—except casually on my way to New England in 1863, and back again in 1865—I have watched carefully every step of every change that has been made since the Mutiny. I have been, and am, in communication with almost every officer both of the Indian and of the British army who has commanded a brigade, a division, or the army of a Presidency since 1859; and with the exception of some three, or perhaps four, officials—responsible for the changes that have been made, and therefore interested in bolstering up the present state of things—I have never met with one dissentient voice in saying that the native army is lamentably and dangerously deficient as regards the number of its British officers. The question of how far the native officers can act as a substitute is an entirely separate one, which I will not touch on here. My object in writing now is to dispel misunderstanding and to ask you to give me the opportunity of reiterating what I said in the debate; that I hold, and always shall "hold, the reputation of the officers of the Indian army as dear to me as my own." It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise, considering that that army contains some of my nearest relatives, and many of the best friends and staunchest comrades I ever had, and that I had the honour on Nov. 17, 1857, to be wounded side by side with the illustrious soldier who has just resigned the command—Lord Napier—to whose splendid, able efforts the high present condition is mainly due.

But on this question, as to the defects of the system, I hope yet to do them good service by exposing those defects and by account of personal obloquy, or risk of being misinterpreted will alter my purpose. The greatness of the interest involved in this vital question can be my only apology for the length of this letter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 19. H. M. HAVELOCK.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

(*Times*, May 23.)

BOTH Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli answered questions yesterday in Parliament respecting the new Memorandum drawn up at Berlin. Their replies were substantially identical. The propositions agreed to by the three Governments have been communicated to the Western Powers; France and Italy have accepted them at once, but England has been unable to do so. The reason for this refusal is that the plan, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, is not likely to effect its object. Further explanations cannot be given, because the proposals have not been generally communicated to the Turkish Government, and because they may be modified before they are so presented. They ought, therefore, not to be published without the consent of the Powers. The reserve of the Ministry may lead to inaccuracies with respect to the tenour of the Berlin Memorandum or the precise character of the British objections, but the relative position of the Powers is sufficiently understood. The policy to which the Queen's Government has recurred needs no explanation, and could hardly be made more clear by the fullest revelations that are within the limits of diplomatic propriety. The position which the Government has assumed is not easily assailable. It is in accordance with a foreign policy which has been praised and practised by each party in succession, and which has been sufficiently successful to make anticipation strongly in its favour. To stand apart from the disputes of the Continent, to avoid entangling alliances or engagements of which we cannot see the end, is almost certainly safe, and does not want a certain air of wisdom and dignity. The prevailing impulse of the country will be to approve it, and those who question it must be very ingenious if they can change the public opinion. In fact, it may be assumed that the right to abstain from interference in foreign affairs not immediately and powerfully affecting our own interests will always be conceded to a British Government. Non-interference is our normal state, and it is intervention which needs to be defended. When the Queen's Ministers declare that in their opinion it is not expedient to intervene in the concerns of other nations, the judgment is practically decisive. In the present case there are circumstances which will dispose people of all opinions to acquiesce in the conclusion. So far as we can judge from the inception and proceedings of the Berlin Conference, the proposals that follow it are fitly characterised by Lord Derby as not likely to effect their object. They will produce the next phase of this never-ending Eastern Question, as the Andrassy Note produced the last phase, and then it will be recognized that the plan is futile, and new Conferences will follow, suggesting new modes of action. This, indeed, has been provided for already, and the three Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33	23 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., and
F. A. Owen, Esq., W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.
AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HOLE, and LANGLEY.

Offer the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of affecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring..... £10,134,370
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was..... £2,142,045
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were..... £1,033,486

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.

2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the risk.

3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever happen first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.

4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.

5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, in connection with the Bombay Committee, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.

6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.

7. One Calendar month's days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, with deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.

8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitte?, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branc

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,500.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Instruction and Amusement.

The *Graphic* says:—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the FAM LY HERALD."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, (including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fallbelow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.....	£ 76,525
Do. 1862.....	£300,690
Do. 1872.....	£516,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coalsor the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33	23 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., and
F. A. Owen, Esq., W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.
AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HOLE, and LANGLEY.

Offer the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of affecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring..... £10,134,370
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was..... £2,142,045
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were..... £1,033,486

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.

2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the risk.

3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever happen first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.

4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.

5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, in connection with the Bombay Committee, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.

6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.

7. One Calendar month's days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, with deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.

8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitte?, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branc

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,500.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART. Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British